The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS OF THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT BUFFALO.

Republican Meeting in Jersey City---Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Efforts of the Volunteers to Effect an Arrangement.

The Regulars having disastrously failed in their attempts at fusion, the Volunteers have taken it up with as much earnestness as if they had any prospects of success. The Committee of Fifteen, authorized to be appointed at the meeting on Monday night, held a session yesterday at the Assay Office of Mr. Butterworth, and appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tilden, Butterworth, Croswell, J. J. Henry, and Barlow, to confer with the two Democratic organizations.

These gentlemen telegraphed to Mr. Cagger at Albany yesterday, and received the reply that he would be in town to-day. Whether they have made a similar communication, with similar results, to the representatives of the other wing of the party, we are not aware.

The only point settled, we believe, as to the terms on which fusion shall be recommended, is that no member of the Committee of Fifteen is to be on the Electoral ticket. The negotiations will probably open to-day.

The Efforts at Fusion in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The recent proposition made by the Douglasites for fusion on an electoral ticket, as understood by Mr. Welsh, provided to give the Bell men ten electors, and take the twelve electors on the straight-out Douglas ticket, nine of whom are not satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, the remaining five to be selected from the Reading ticket by all contracting parties; this was rejected as unfair and unequal, as the friends of Mr. Breckinridge could not, with such an arrangement, have more than five or six electors. Mr. Welsh received the proposition and acted on it as an individual, and not in his official capacity as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF DOUGLAS.

From Niagara Falls to Buffalo—Grand Reception by the Little Giants—Mr. Douglas' Speech, &c.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Judge Douglas and party left the Falls at 11 o'clock. At Tonawanda and Black Rock the train was met by a large concourse of people, being joined at the former place by a special train from Lockport, bringing nearly 2,000 persons to the meeting, with several bands of music. The cars were handsomely decorated with banners.

At Buffalo the great dépot was filled with people and many thousands assembled outside. The Committee of Reception, who accompanied Mr. Douglas from the Falls, delivered him over to the Committee of Local Arrangements, who conducted him to a carriage, when a vast procession of "Little Giants" in uniform, with a number of carriages and many hundred citizens on foot, proceeded on a short parade through some principal streets of the city.

At 2½ o'clock the meeting convened at the Courter House, in the large open space on the terrace. Long before this hour many thousands had assembled, and when Mr. Douglas reached the stand the whole space was densely packed, their number being estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand.

Judge Douglas made a compact and able argument touching upon the troubles of 1850, which were set at rest by the Compromise measures of 1850, complimenting Clay, Webster, Fillmore and the Union Whigs and Democrats who took part in the accomplishing of those measures, and showing that Whigs and Democrats in 1852, and the Americans in 1856, had concurred in maintaining the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, which had formed the basis of the Compromise of 1850.

The audience was remarkable for the attention paid to the address, and for the great enthusiasm with which they received the remarks of the speaker. In these respects the demonstration was more successful than any before made in the State.

The weather was somewhat threatening, but rain fortunately held off. It was announced that a public meeting would be held opposite the Clarendon Hotel, where Mr. Douglas and friends stop, this evening, to be addressed by Messrs. E. C. Marshall, of Kentucky, Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, Senator Spinola, and others.

A procession afterwards paraded the streets, much enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens generally, and many buildings displayed flags and other decorations.

Mr. Douglas goes to Ohio, but will be received at Dunkirk and other stations on the road by the citizens.

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany City and County Convention.

RECORDER BARNARD FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE—JOHN P. HOFFMAN FOR RECORDER.

The Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention met last night in Tammany Hotel, Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed in the Chair, and George A. Jeremiah and Henry A. West acting as Secretaries. A full delegation—seven from each Ward—were present. Two sets of delegates claimed admission from the First, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. The First Ward delegations were headed by Nicholas Dimond and Michael Halpin. The Dimond delegation was admitted. The Eleventh Ward delegations were headed by Alderman Boole and Bernard Kelly—the Boole delegation was admitted. The Nineteenth Ward delegations were headed by ex-Alderman Herrick and ex-Alderman McSpeddon—the Herrick delegation was admitted.

A communication was received from the Breckinridge Committee, asking for a Committee of Conference to agree on a Union ticket.

The following Committee was appointed: Nelson J. Waterbury, Andre Froment, John Clancy, Peter B. Sweeny, Isaac Bell, David Kissner, F. I. A. Boole.

A recess of an hour was taken. On the return of the Committee they reported their inability to agree, as the Breckinridge party demanded half the officers, which they refused to give. They then proceeded to ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, as follows:

	Vote.
G. G. Barnard	120
John R. Brady	34

Recorder Barnard was nominated by acclamation.

The ballot for Recorder was then taken, as follows:

A. D. Russell	65	C. Bainbridge Smith	12
John T. Hoffman	45	Scattering	15
Robert Livingston	17	Total	154

Seventy-eight votes being necessary for a choice, there was no nomination on this ballot.

On the second ballot a handful of tickets were snatched away by some party, it being understood that Mr. Hoffman was then in the majority.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Hoffman	108	Russell	46

Hoffman was declared to be nominated by acclamation. The defeat of the City Judge was apparently received with much satisfaction.

The next vote was for City Judge. The following was the ballot:

McCunn	73	R. H. Johnston	13
Connolly	5[illegible]	Scattering	15

On the second ballot Mc[illegible] was renominated. At 2½ o'clock the Convention proceeded to ballot for Register.

The Breckinridge City and County Convention.

JOHN R. BRADY FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

The Breckinridge City and County Convention met last evening at Thorp's Hotel, Union-square, and nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, John R. Brady; for Recorder, Chas. A. May; for City Judge, John R. Livingston; for Surrogate, Malcom Campbell. At 1½ o'clock the Convention was still in session.

Republican Primary Elections.

Pursuant to the call of the Central Republican Committee, the Republicans of the various Wards assembled, last evening, at places designated for voting, and elected delegates to the County, Judicial, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. On account of the stormy weather, there was not a very full turn out. There was, comparatively, little excitement.

The Republican Central Campaign Club decided to forego their weekly Mass Meeting last evening, on account of the holding of the Primary elections in the Wards. The Club is making active preparations for the National Wide-Awake demonstration on the 3d of October. They have erected in front of their Hall, No. 722 Broadway, a huge transparency, bearing the names of the Republican National candidates, a balcony for pyrotechnic displays, and a huge pole, which will support a stout spar stretching nearly across Broadway, and serving the purpose of the banner-rope, which the New-York Hotel proprietor declined to allow attached to his premises.

Republican Meeting in Jersey City.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Last evening a large meeting of Republicans was held at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, in order to listen to speeches by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Pangborn, of the same State. Judge Marsh occupied the chair.

Senator Wilson, on being introduced, was received with loud cheers. With but a few simple preparatory remarks, he commenced a lengthy speech, by remarking that from the first dawn of creation there had been a conflict between Freedom and Slavery, but that eventually right would prevail. The privilege of free suffrage should be always exercised so as to advance the interests of humanity throughout the world. [Applause.] This Government was not intended for a class of men, but for all men, and for that principle all ought to unite. [Applause.] Mr. Wilson contended that nearly all the Fathers of the Republic were determined Anti-Slavery men—Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay and others having left their opposition to the system of human bondage upon record. Since the revolution a great change had taken place, for in the South, at the present time, clergymen were being turned out of various States for circulating Northern works, or hung upon mere suspicion. [Applause.] The Senator related a circumstance concerning himself. He had franked a speech to a friend in North Carolina, and several days afterwards received a letter from the postmaster of the $16-a-year office, stating that he wanted the Senator to understand that that office could not be used for the purpose of circulating abolition documents. [Laughter.] Why, what was the origin of this question of slavery? The Slave States had tried to get united upon the tariff, but failing in that, used the system of human slavery as a means of binding them together for their common interests. John Bell himself had been the most consistent, most determined Pro-Slavery man who ever held a seat in the Senate. He had cast over 50 votes directly against Freedom, and for Slavery. He had even voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, about his devotion to and support of which so much had been said and re-said by men of the Union Party. Mr. Breckinridge was alluded to as a clever fellow, with about as much ability as 100,000 Jerseymen, who might be selected at almost any time, but he was the instrument in others, hands—nothing more. [Applause.] Douglas received a severe castigation as being a man of different principles in different places—having one set for the North and the other for the South. Johnson was announced as having said in Philadelphia, in 1856, that capital owned labor. Mr. Wilson closed an effective speech by highly eulogizing the character of Mr. Lincoln, and resumed his seat amid cheers.

Mr. Pangborn, of Boston, and Evans, of Maryland, followed, and at 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Missouri Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention assembled at Jefferson City to-day. Fifty-eight counties were fully represented. Col. John W. Hancock, of Greene County, was chosen President, when the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated Thomas G. Turner and Lattimer W. Ballou, Electors at Large, and David Buffum and Elisha Harris, District Electors.

Massachusetts Politics.

Stockbridge, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District held their Convention, at Hinsdale, to-day, and nominated, by acclamation, Henry L. Dawes for Congressman, and Chas. Mattoon, of Greenfield, for Presidential Elector.

Congressional Nominations.

Rome, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Democratic Convention of the Twentieth Congressional District to-day nominated Dewitt C. Grove, Editor of the Utica *Daily Observer*, for Member of Congress, by acclamation.

Springfield, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Republicans of the Eleventh District have nominated Henry L. Dawes for Congress, and nominated Charles Mattoon, of Greenfield, for Presidential Elector.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 20.

Alexander P. Berthoud, of Warren County, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of New-Jersey.

Political Miscellany.

HON. ELI THAYER AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

Hon. Eli Thayer announces himself an independent candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of Massachusetts. In reply to a letter of solicitation to this effect, together with a request signed by nearly five hundred Republicans, Mr. Thayer gives his reasons for this step. He complains that the established usages of the party have been violated out of hostility to him. The Convention was designedly called before he could have time to address his constituents in many of the towns. The Republican Press of the District, he says, has been and is "a mere instrument in the hands of a conspiracy to misrepresent and abuse me." He concludes his letter as follows:

"With me, neither party ties nor party discipline have any authority, or respectability, when they come in contact with truth and justice. As I stood upon the floor of Congress, in defense of my own convictions, and in defiance of the authority of party, so I will do here and everywhere, now and always, a free man. I confide in a free people.

I do, therefore, with my whole heart, accept the nomination, coming as it does from the sovereign power, and therefore of higher significance and authority than any nomination made by the servants of a party organization. This is a nomination of the *very highest authority*, and is wholly congenial to my political ideas and principles. If the people desire me to represent them longer in Congress, they will prove it by their votes. Whatever be their decision, I shall be content with it as an expression of that popular sovereignty which I contend is the birthright of American citizens.

With the highest regard, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
ELI THAYER.

Worcester, Sept. 17, 1860."

THE PROTEST AGAINST MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH AT NORFOLK.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* analyzes the antecedents of the signers of the protest against Mr. Douglas' speech at Norfolk, Va., which was recently put forth by some thirty or forty gentlemen casually at Sulphur Springs, Va. The protest itself, the *Confederacy* asserts, is from the pen of James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., brother-in-law of Gov. Wise, and one of the parties who were instrumental in the attempt to bring about a Southern Gubernatorial Convention in 1856, which should devise measures preliminary to the secession of the Southern States, in the event of Mr. Fremont's election. Three seceders from the Charleston Convention—H. R. Runnels, of Texas, Miles W. Fisher, of Virginia, and W. T. Green, of North Carolina,—are also among the signers. The names of fourteen South Carolina disunionists, headed by John Cunningham, editor of the Charleston *News*, W. L. Spratt and J. G. Keitt, are on the list.

WHO WROTE THAT LETTER?

The following note which appears in the Ohio *Statesman*, bears upon a matter to which we have already alluded;

Westchester County, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the Ohio Statesman:

Sir: Having been absent from Washington for the past two weeks, I have just learned that Hon. S. S. Cox is charged with writing a letter signed "J," dated the 9th December, 1859, and published in your paper of the 14th of that month.

By extracts seen in the newspapers, I identify that letter as one which I hurriedly addressed to you, and of which I am alone the author. You are at liberty to say so, if you deem it necessary to exonerate Mr. Cox from the charge of writing in his own praise; and, as far as that letter is concerned, you may make the exoneration as full and complete as possible.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
CHAS. O. JOLINE.

FALL FASHIONS.

Opening for the Autumn and Winter Seasons—Preparations for the Grand Ball.

Alas! for the fashion-loving ladies of New-York! they have, it seems, no friend in the clerk of the weather, for that mythical personage invariably spoils the brightness of that day which they would fain have the brightest of all the year. We must think that old Jupiter Pluvius has a mortal hatred o pretty bonnets and rich silks. No matter what the season or the day the ladies may set apart for a grand carnival of fashion, there is pretty sure to be an opening after another fashion in the clouds, that will be quite sure to cause everything in Broadway, in the millinery and dry goods line, to look dull and dismal. Yesterday being the opening day of the season, when all the pretty things were laid out for pretty eyes to gaze upon, Aquarius began, as usual, to pour out his wrath, and to shut out the sun with thick leaden curtains, so that the ladies should not see to try on their bonnets, or distinguish the beauties of delicate shades. But the ladies begged and implored. They reminded him at last that the Prince was coming, and that they had to select various beautiful things to receive him in; and at length the stern old fellow relented, and about 11 o'clock allowed the sun to show a corner of his eye for an hour or so, to light the delighted ladies on their path through Broadway and other haunts of fashion.

The coming ball at the Academy has much to do in introducing an unwonted activity in fashions thus early in the season. *Modistes* and milliners have run off to Paris during the Summer, bought up the newest and loveliest things they could find there, and hurried home to display them. We have richer importations in flowers this season than ever before. Mme. Harris, the French milliner, of No. 729 Broadway, has imported some of the loveliest specimens of floral wreaths ever exhibited—fairer they could not be—to adorn the brows of beauty at the ball. Floral wreaths and diamonds will be the *ton* in the matter of head-gear for that occasion. Everybody will be glad, for nothing can be more becoming than delicate flowers. These wreaths are oval in form, and are made to suit every style of face. One, which was especially beautiful, was formed of a mixture of Japonicas and violets. This was "the Prince of Wales wreath." These floral coronets are made by De Duteis, of Paris, and are, of course, costly, as well as beautiful. Mme. Harris has French bonnets, too, the cost of which ranges from $25 to $100.

The silks, laces and ribbons for the season are very gorgeous. Gold is to be seen on most of the silks and ribbons, and on some of the laces. Golden stars and butterflies for the first, and golden buttons and tiny lozenge clasps for the latter. Golden belts, and buckles, and pins, of all descriptions, will be worn. For promenade garments, silks and others, the plainer styles will, of course, be the mode, but for full dress and opera, gold will be "the rage." One or two new styles for corsage will find favor. They will be worn round, with belt and clasp, or, for those who prefer it, the Duchess sash will be quite as fashionable. The sash is made of the same material as the dress, or of ribbon of a like hue, the ends about four inches wide, and very long. The bow and ends may be trimmed with narrow fluted ribbon. The Redingote corsage is open to the waist, with deep lappets turned back and richly trimmed. This will be worn with chemisettes of puffed tulle very high in the neck. Another—becoming for narrow shoulders—was a plain high corsage, having four frills, graduating in size, the top one being the smallest, laid on in Bertha fashion, forming a very sharp point, front and back. The frills are trimmed with lace or ribbon. Tight sleeves, with corresponding frills at the top of the arm, and finished with a deep cuff, having double points, will be worn with this. Tight sleeves and half-bishop sleeves will be much worn this Winter, but for full dress the open sleeves will be the favorite.

Bonnets are worn smaller than during the last season, and are generally of mixed materials. Skirts will be worn long, and very full. In plain silks, small flounces will be in vogue, though a newer style is, one very deep flounce, with four or five very small ones heading it. Puffings are also employed for a heading.

For outer garments there are several new importations. The Paletot, the new Cosaque, and the Zouave Mantle. Paletots will be very much worn. The Paletot is very long, very loose, and has wide sleeves. These garments are variously trimmed, but the most elegant are those having a finish of plain silk cord. For morning or neglige, the Paletot can be made of zebra or spotted light cloth.

THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS.

At Stewart's they have some handsome new laces. Among the prettiest were the Marie Antoinette fichu, of fine Chantilly. It has very long tabs. The *Point d'Angleterre* will be the fashion this season, though not so beautiful as the *Point d'Aguille*—always a darling lace to connoisseurs. They show at Stewart's some of the richest patterns in this lace. For morning toilet, the Japanese embroidered cambric sets here are much more charming to the sight than were the Japanese. These sets have barbes on the collars and sleeves, fastened with golden medallions inscribed with Japanese hieroglyphics. At this house they have their usual rich variety of new Fall silks. The Japanese have been remembered in the silks as well as embroideries, both of which are very beautiful. There are silks of different colors, having a peculiarly dazzling and unique design. Green, gold and scarlet, are intermingled in half moons, scrolls, and other odd patterns. The handsomest one was of white taffeta, very heavy, having a design that looked like a rich Oriental jewel—something like an ear-ring with long, glittering pendents. The Armure silk, always a favorite with ladies, from its plain but rich elegance, ha again come into fashion, and may be had here in the favorite colors.

At Lord & Taylor's the new siks are very brilliant. The Solferino is a shade that seems to be in great demand—a plain silk of a soft rose color. They have some elegant Moire Antiques here, which will be again worn this season for full dress. The colors are white, sky and rose color. In the cloak department, a French Paletot having a turned over collar and buttoned exactly like a man's coat, with lappets and buttons at the side, attracted general attention. The Zouave cloak is a new feature. It is a circular cloth mantle having velvet facings, and open in front, showing a quilted silk jacket which accompanies the cloak. They exhibited a Paletot here—a very stylish article. It was of heavy silk, almost as heavy as beaver cloth—the Matése, or quilted silk, it is called, and had facings of velvet, and false openings at the sides, with moderately wide sleeves. It was very long and was finished with an edging of white silk cord. This to most minds would look too much like mourning, though black and white is a fashionable combination in cloaks this season—but a cord of very dark blue, brown, or scarlet, all of which will be used in trimming, will have a warmer effect. They have made an improvement on the Arab Mantle, which is still so great a favorite with some ladies. The change robs the cloak somewhat of its Arab character, but it must make it a great deal more comfortable. The new mantle has a small yoke, which sets neatly around the neck, and into which the cloak is box plaited. Some had the addition of double straps on the shoulder. Another new cloak is the Donna Volante mantle. Stewart shows an elegant one. This peculiar garment is almost indescribable, but for the sake of fair and envious readers, who were kept within doors yesterday, the task must be attempted. It is made of black velvet, and is of the long saque form, with this difference, it has a small, square yoke in the back, from which descends a flowing wealth of velvet folds, nearly touching the ground. This fullness is confined to the yoke by two double box plaits. It is slightly gored at the sides, and fits plain and tight in front. The sleeves are of moderate width, and are ornamented with a deep open cuff, with a box plaited silk trimming. The yoke has a trimming of the same.

Arnold & Constable have a beautiful assortment of evening silks. Some of white taffeta, with a shower of tiny golden stars, were very striking. A new silk, and one which will be very much worn, is the striped watered silk. They have them in varied as well as solid colors. The stripes are about an inch wide, and watered. Some in black grounds, with stripes of a dark glossy green, and others of black and royal purple, were very handsome.

James Gray & Co., Broadway and Waverley-place, opened the season with a splendid assortment of rich goods. The lace sets at this store are very lovely and very moderate in price. They have a handsome variety of the newest silks—the black brocades are particularly noticeable—and an elegant lot of Ottoman Velours in new designs.

Macy, at No. 206 Sixth-avenue, makes a grand display of handsome embroideries, at wonderfully low prices. Collars, capes, handkerchiefs, edgings and insertions, he says he is almost willing to give away. He has some very pretty cambric breakfast sets, with caps to match.

MILLINERY.

In the millinery line, openings were made at several of the leading establishments. Mme. Harris has opened what may be fairly termed a millinery palace, at the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place. Mme. Harris is very exclusive, and scorns the regular opening day of the milliners, but allowed a privileged person a glimpse of her beautiful French bonnets. She has some superb carriage and promenade bonnets. One of black velvet with a violet bird-plume and violet ribbons was remarkably chaste. Another of white silk, having a front of black velvet—a rich lace barbe covering the crown, and ornamented on the side with an orange plume, was a very stylish bonnet.

Plumes will be the feature for outside trimming for bonnets, although many whose tastes are plainer will have less ostentatious ornament. Gold slides and pins will be used in trimming, and if not carried too far, will give style to bonnets plainly made.

Millinery has fairly invaded the Fifth-avenue. Mme. Regnier, fresh from Paris, has opened some very elegant rooms at No. 9, near the Brevoort House, where she made yesterday a very tempting display of rich Parisian bonnets and coiffures, embracing all the latest and most attractive styles. Her location, in the immediate vicinity of the fashionable world, gives her great advantages: but it is not likely she will long be left alone in that delightful neighborhood.

Mrs. Davidson, of Bleecker-street, exhibited a number of charming bonnets yesterday, and in spite of the rain had many visitors. She has a simplicity and style about her manner of trimming bonnets which makes her establishment a favorite one to those whose tastes are of that order.

Madame Kahn, of No. 499 Broadway, had a grand opening of French bonnets yesterday. Madame Kahn's bonnets are elaborately made, and trimmed with great richness.

Binns, Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan, opened a new stock of elegant bonnets. Some of the prettiest mixed straw bonnets, charmingly trimmed with an indescribable combination of lace and ribbon, are to be had here.

Mrs. Ringold, of Sixth-avenue, had an opening yesterday. Some very chaste white bonnets were here exhibited. Mrs. Ringold has a handsome assortment of fine straw bonnets. The bonnets here are quite small for the fashion, but are rapidly chosen by some for that reason.

Mrs. Lovett, of Broadway, is noted for elegant head-gear. Her head-dresses for this season are very handsome. Chenille, and lace and ribbon ornamented with gold, are the favorites.

W. Jackson, of Broadway, has his usual rich assortment of splendid mourning goods. Some of his second mourning bonnets on view yesterday were more lavishly trimmed than heretofore, but each flower and bow seemed so artistically placed, that none could be spared without spoiling the *ensemble*.

Mrs. Simmons, the well-known milliner, had a rich collection of bonnets exposed to view yesterday. Mrs. S. uses very expensive flowers in her trimmings. Her bonnets were mostly of combinations of richly contrasting colors.

Speaking of flowers, Tucker's bridal wreaths—this is the bridal season—are the loveliest things imaginable. His bridal sets for this season surpass his former displays.

The ladies are now pretty well informed as to where they may go to get novelties in laces, dry goods, bonnets and flowers. For the newest patterns, the favorite places are S. T. Taylor, No. 407 Broadway, who has the earliest Paris plates, and Mme. Demorest, who has also the new French *modes*.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Douglas and the Bell and Everett State Conventions—Commercial Affairs.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Pony Express, with California dates to Sept. 8, arrived here last night.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 8—3.40 P. M.

There have been no arrivals since the departure of the last express.

Sailed, ship *St. Helena*, for Liverpool.

The ship *White Swallow* has cleared for Melbourne, with over 16,000 sacks of Wheat and 11,000 sacks of Oats.

The ships *Nonpareil* and *David Brown* have been chartered to load with wheat for Liverpool.

With the exception of some political movements, not an incident has occurred since the last Express of any particular interest.

The Douglas State Convention held sessions in Sacramento on the 5th and 6th inst. The State was fully represented. More than half the delegates were strong supporters of Senator Latham and the Administrasion last year. The representation was such as indicates a probability that the State will go for Douglas. Messrs. Hammond, Humphrey, Griffiths, Don Publo de la Guerra and George F. Price were nominated for Electors. The resolutions adopted censured the California delegates for seceding from the Charleston Convention; repudiate the intervention doctrines of the Republicans of the North and Disunionists of the South; insist upon our rights to San Juan Island, and demand their speedy enforcement; in favor of the overland mails, telegraph and Pacific Railroad, and urge Congressional aid. All the necessary steps have been taken to conduct the canvass vigorously.

The Bell and Everett party held a Convention the same day; 217 delegates were present, representing 26 Counties, considerably more than half the State. The proceedings were very harmonious, though the organization as yet manifests little strength. They probably will not cast 5,000 votes, and may abandon their organization, and all go for Douglas, if subsequent advices from the East suggest that policy.

The Republicans are actively canvassing the State. All their best speakers are in the field. They are gaining the support of many Anti-Lecompton Democrats of last year, while the Douglas party appear to be gaining from the Breckinridge. The recent unfavorable news from the Southern States disheartens the Breckinridge men.

An intensely exciting contest is going on in San Francisco over local nominations. The Republicans who have heretofore always united with the Vigilance Committee Succession party in choosing City and County officers, now propose to bring out a partisan ticket. This has called out an appeal to the people, signed by over 2,000 citizens irrespective of party, urging continued adherence to the Reform policy in Municipal affairs.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 8—4 P. M.

A very fair country trade has imparted a better feeling to the market for imports. Transactions from first hands, however, continue moderate, with no leading sales quotable, and no particular alteration in prices. Mess Beef and prime Pork are in demand for shipment to China, at $15 ℔ barrel. Foreign Rice is drooping; raw Sugar firmer; foreign Brandies are more active, in lots, to the trade, at easier rates. The market is without any other noticeable features. More activity was generally looked for the ensuing week. An active export business is doing in Wheat, principally for England, at $1 40@$1 50. Tonnage continues scarce, and high freights have to be paid.

Fire in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 20.

The New-Haven suspender works of Charles G. Judson, of New-York, were burned to the ground early this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $40,000, partly insured in this State.

— Mrs. Cummings, of Camillus, was run over and killed by a train on the Central Road on Monday night last. She had been doing a day's shopping in Syracuse, and by mistake took the train on the direct road to go home. The conductor advised her to get off at Warner's and walk over to Camillus, but instead of doing this she attempted to return to Syracuse, and was killed while on her way thither.

THE GREAT EQUINOXIAL STORM.

Its Advent in New-York and Vicinity—Fog, Rain, Thunder and Lightning—Damage by Flood.

A dense fog enveloped this City on Wednesday night, followed yesterday morning by a heavy fall of rain, which has continued, with brief intermission, ever since. Rain commenced falling all along the Hudson River as early as Wednesday evening, and a thick fog prevailed, which interfered seriously with navigation—it being almost impossible to distinguish the lights on the steamers and other vessels for any considerable distance. The fog was also very dense last night. The storm, fortunately, has thus far been unaccompanied by the high winds which usually mark the Equinoctial, and the shipping in our harbor and on the coast has consequently escaped any measure of the devastation which swept along the Gulf coast on Saturday last. The only damage reported thus far has been from the flooding of cellars and basements.

THE STORM AT NEWARK.

Newark, Thursday, Sept. 20.

A heavy rain-storm at 8 o'clock this morning flooded the city, filled cellars and basements and drove people from the breakfast table. It destroyed property, furniture and eatables to the amount of $20,000 at least. Engines are now pumping the water out. Several places were struck by lightning but no one was killed.

From the Daily Advertiser of last evening.

The most violent rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which has visited this city for many years, occurred this morning, when in a short time an immense quantity of water fell, beyond the capacity of the sewers to carry off, and consequently inundating the lower part of the city, doing much damage to property.

A gentle rain, which was much needed in the country, fell during the night, but about 7 o'clock this morning it began to fall in torrents, continuing without intermission for nearly an hour. The sewers were soon overflowed, and the surplus collected in those parts of the city lying at the foot of the hill—Plane, Washington, William, Market, Warren and other streets, and on Railroad-avenue and vicinity—and soon began to run into the cellars and basements, which were gradually filled to the level of the street.

The scene at this time was grand, though there was much destruction. The rain was falling in volumes; the water, receiving an impetus from the descent down the hill was roaring, bubbling and foaming, dashing around corners and pouring into the low places; there were also vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder.

In some houses, parties who were seated at the breakfast-table in basements were obliged to vacate their places, the floors being swamped. Grocers and manufacturers, who had valuable property in the cellars, were also unable to save it. Household furniture was left behind, and but few articles were saved in most cases. The destruction of property cannot be computed, but will not fall far short of $20,000 or $30,000.

In several cases, the "man-holes" to the sewers were opened, but instead of making an outlet, only served to add to the water already accumulated. The force of the element coming from the higher parts of the city, was so great that it spouted forth from these holes like a fountain, to the height of several feet. In other places, where the sewers were tapped by drains, the water backed up these drains and thus basements were flooded.

On Railroad-avenue the water collected to the depth of several feet. At the factory of Mr. Henry C. Jones, a door in the basement at first resisted the force of the stream, but it was finally carried away, and the flood rushed in with great violence. The workmen became frightened, fearing the foundation was washing away, and ran out into the street, calling upon their comrades to do the same, lest the building should fall. A great amount of property in various manufactories on the avenue was destroyed.

At Ballantine's brewery, near the foot of Rector-street, the water dashing down the hill made a clean sweep across the lower floor of the building, and poured into the river in a torrent.

The banks of the Canal near the new building of the Gas Company were carried away for a distance of about 15 feet, and the water rushed through the basement of the building into the river. It was feared for some time that the foundation would be undermined and the building razed. The workmen, however, succeeded in diverting its course. Laborers are repairing the breach this afternoon. All the cellars of houses on Jersey-street were flooded by this water.

The canal over the hill also nearly overflowed. The waste gate near Orange-street was opened, and the surplus was let off into the low grounds.

The inundated neighborhoods extend over a large area of ground. The principal sufferers are residents in Plane and Washington streets and vicinity, from Orange street to the lower part of the city, and the occupants of buildings on Railroad-avenue.

The Third Ward School-house was overflowed to the depth of about two feet, and no school was held there to-day. In the neighborhood of Washington and Court streets pavements were undermined and much damage done. Engines have been at work during the morning, in pumping out the water from the cellars. Boys were amusing themselves in sailing around on rafts where the water was deepest, and it was for several hours before it subsided.

In the valley between Wallace-place and Silk-street, in Bank-street, the water also collected. The construction of a new sewer in that neighborhood, destined to be of ultimate benefit, proved to be of much temporary injury, the banks of earth thrown up preventing the water from running off freely. Cellars were consequently filled, and considerable damage done.

It is reported that three children were drowned in a basement in Belmont-avenue, but we are unable to get any reliable intelligence on the matter.

The violence of the storm was confined principally to this City and places south of it. In Bloomfield there was only a slight, gentle fall of rain.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Gurney's silk factory, No. 156 Bank-street, was struck by the lightning, which ran over several braiding machines, charring the floor, tearing down gas pipes, splintering beams. Over 20 girls were at work in the room, all of whom were much frightened and ran out in great haste. One of them was knocked down and stunned; another had her arm burnt and dress set on fire. She ran out into the rain, which put out the flames. No person was seriously hurt. The flames was extinguished by some of the men in the building.

A building in Warren-street, first door above High, occupied by P. Dunn, was also struck. The lightning ran down the chimney through the floor into the ground. No person was hurt.

THE STORM AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Picayune of Sunday.

As we surmised, the storm yesterday was very severely felt on the lakes. We have personally inspected the damage done at Milneburgh, lake end of the Ponchartrain Railroad, and had occasion to see a most fearful spectacle. The wind blowed first from the northwest and subsequently from the north; this brought the waves dashing directly against the wharf, with such violence as to cause much damage.

The waves washed over the long wharf, leaving there logs and timbers which completely obstructed the railroad track. The passenger wharf or foot path was completely broken up and ruined. The skiffs and small crafts moored on either side of the wharf were knocked about a great deal; a good number of them were stove or stranded. The wharves leading to the bath houses were washed away, and some of those buildings were badly damaged. The trees in front of the hotel were nearly all uprooted or broken down, and the private wharves of the various hotels near the lake shore were broken up.

A small schooner ran into the wharf and had her bow stove in, the three men on board of her barely having time to jump ashore. The schooner *Proteus* dragged her anchors, and much fears were entertained of her running ashore, but she finally rode out the storm.

The *Pamlico*, due yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, did not arrive. It is hoped that feeling the storm before she left Covington, Capt. Hoffman had the prudence to remain in the bayou.

The mail-boat *Oregon* went out in the gale, Capt. Baker feeling safer outside than alongside the wharf. The *Alabama* stuck to her post, and it was supposed would be able to leave this evening.

We have to record the loss of one life under circumstances highly creditable to the unfortunate deceased. A small fishing smack, with a young lad some 16 years old, capsized at a distance of 200 yards from the wharf, and the lad clung desperately to the keel. A French fisherman named Henry Le Breton called out for men of good will to follow him, and jumped into a boat. Three others followed his example. They reached the capsized boat and made fast to it with their grapnel. Le Breton immediately jumped overboard, and catching hold of the lad, transferred him to his boat. Just then the grapnel broke loose, and the angry waves lifted the boat far off from the smack. The men attempted to come back, but found it difficult work. Le Breton, who was a good swimmer, caught hold of the keel of the capsized boat, and cried out to the men to take the young lad ashore and try to come back for him, as they were too much crowded. The other men obeyed and got the lad safe ashore, but when they attempted to come back they found it impossible. Le Breton, apparently unconcerned, remained sitting astride of the capsized boat. He did not seem to realize the danger of his situation. Four different boats attempted to leave the shore, but every attempt proved fruitless, they were capsized in the surf or thrown back on the beach. For two hours poor Le Breton could be seen on the upturned boat, but strange to say, although an expert swimmer, he never thought of trying to make the shore, which he would have easily reached, even with the stirring sea, the wind blowing directly to the land. At last he disappeared, washed away by a huge wave, and was seen no more.

The damage at the lake is principally upon what has not been destroyed by the storm of the 11th of August. The repairs made since that time stand the storm perfectly. It is considered that this gale was as strong as that of the 11th of August, although it did not last as long. But in August the swamps were nearly dry, and the water from the lake found a natural outlet; whereas, yesterday, the swamps being full, the water rose in the streets of Milneburgh, and covered the railroad track to some distance.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MARY.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Ship *Georgiana* saw a ship ashore on Moselle Shoals, supposed to be the *Mary* from New-York to New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER SHOT.

News from Truxillo by way of Havana—Gen. Walker and Col. Ruttler Executed—The Men Allowed to Depart.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana, 17th.

The steamship *Francisco de Asis*, from Truxillo, at Havana, reports that Gen. Walker and Col. Ruffler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

Sugars at Havana were dull and unchanged; No. 12, 8¾ Reals. Stock, 169,000 boxes. Molasses inactive. Exchange on London, 15¼@15¾ premium; on New-York, 3@4¼ premium. Freights declining.

From Washington.

CAPT. MEIGS AND THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT—THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The War Department has relieved Capt. Meigs from all the duties assigned him in the Special Orders of July. He is directed to immediately turn over to Capt. Benham, Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, all the books, money, plans, &c., pertaining to the same, in his possession. Capt. Meigs is also relieved from the charge of the construction of Fort Madison, and is assigned to the charge of the construction of Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, and will enter upon his duty as soon as practicable. The disbursements on account of the Washington Aqueduct and Potomac Water Works will hereafter be made by Capt. Benham.

Mr. Sibley's bid for the Pacific Railroad Telegraph contract is the only one now before the Secretary of the Treasury, the others having been withdrawn. His was the highest, being the maximum limit of the act of Congress. Some preliminary legal question, however, remains to be decided, but the probability is the contract will be awarded to him. The Secretary, it is known, is desirous of placing the work in such hands as will at once undertake and complete the line.

The receipts into the Treasury last week, were $1,177,000 or $220,000 more than the previous week.

Contract for Public Buildings in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The State Commissioners on the erection of new public buildings for the city, to-day awarded the contract for the building to John McArthur, Jr. The buildings are to be constructed of Pennsylvania blue marble, similar in quality to that used in the construction of the Merchants' Exchange, at a cost of $1,287,000.

This contract is to be acted on by the Councils, as there is a dispute regarding the location of the buildings—Independence-square being considered preferable by some parties, to Penn-square, the site selected by the Commission; and as the appointment of the Commission by the Legislature is regarded by some as an interference with the duties of the municipal authorities, the Councils may act unfavorably to the measure.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows yesterday paid a complimentary visit to Mrs. President Polk.

To-day they visit the Hermitage in a body.

They have rejected the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

The Case of Raphael E. Smith.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Raphael E. Smith, connected with Kenneth Mackenzie, and charged with embezzlement, was honorably discharged to-day by Judge Cloutre, without his case going to the jury.

The Louisville and Memphis Railroad.

Louisville, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Louisville and Memphis Railroad was opened yesterday to Clarksville, and will be opened to Memphis on the 1st of February.

Canal Tolls.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Canal Tolls for the second week in September were $103,196; for the same week in 1859, $52,949. The total, since the opening this year, $1,785,862; ditto for the same time last year, $1,004,387.

Movements of Lady Franklin.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 20.

Lady Franklin arrived in this city to-day and is stopping at the Rossire House.

Naval.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The sloop-of-war *Preble*, from Pensacola, is below.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Waiting for the Prince—Political Prospects—New Gas Company, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860—P. M.

Our citizens are quite anxious to know officially, and with certainty, whether His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Baltimore. It is certain he will be in Washington, and the presumption is, must pass through this city, unless he strikes off at the Relay House, ten miles out, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, returning from the West.

After some considerable hesitancy, Hon. Charles M. Keyser, who was nominated last week by the Americans and Unionists a candidate for the Mayoralty, declined accepting. Apprehensions that his health would not admit of undergoing the arduous official duties, caused his declension. The City Convention meet again to-night to make another nomination. Samuel Hindes, Cornelius L. L. Leary, and John Lee Chapman, are next prominently spoken of. The rumor of Mr. Brown, the Reform nominee, intending to resign, is contradicted. There will be a fierce contest in our local election. Breckinridge Democrats, Germans, and foreign adopted citizens generally, will vote for the Reformers. A portion of the Douglas men may support the Union candidates.

The Republicans have decided to make no nominations for municipal offices. Their vote will be divided. There are various speculations regarding the extent of the Republican strength in this City and State. Some, who profess to be posted, assert they have four thousand votes in Baltimore, and from five to six thousand throughout the State. For my own part, I think the calculations too high.

Under all circumstances the State will go for Bell and Everett, even if Democracy and Republicanism were combined against them.

There is a good deal of anxiety to know whether Hon. James Partridge, Secretary of State, is still one of the editors and proprietors (as formerly) of the Baltimore *Patriot*—a journal now conceded to be favorable to Mr. Lincoln's election. He has never publicly announced his withdrawal from the concern.

Many of our citizens are, also, anxious to hear something in regard to the boasted "Citizens Gas Company," which obtained a charter from the Legislature last Winter, with the avowed purpose of supplying them with cheap gas. We were told by these very philanthropic corporators that they intended to break up the onerous monopoly of the old Company, and give us floods of light at one-half less price than the odious monopolists charged. They were also to commence operations instanter, and relieve us from a burdensome imposition. Where are the corporators or grantees, and what has become of their gas? We wan't it badly. Lo and behold, I am informed, they have quarreled amongst themselves and gotten into the meshes of the law. There was a dispute between the honest and the intriguing partners in regard to selling out the charter on speculation—perchance to the old monopoly, as originally designed—but the thing has failed to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are to be at the Holliday next week, and young Booth the week after. We are also expecting Strakosch and Ullmann's Italian opera at Front-street in a few days. A brilliant season of amusements may, therefore, be anticipated. The "Percival Pagoda," at the Museum, is rare, rich and racy.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Home Adulteration of Drugs.—At the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in this City, on the 11th inst., a paper was read by Mr. Carney, of Boston, on the frauds and deceptions practiced on the public by adulterations of drugs. The public have but little idea of the extent to which they are tampered with in this matter, nor would any intelligent community submit to the imposition were they once fully aware of the danger and risk they are exposed to. It is indeed a horrible thought that the very drugs we take to cure disease may be unconsciously but surely planting the seeds of death in our system. Adulterations he divided into three classes: 1. For making the drug more salable by improving its appearance by the addition of some body either innocuous or otherwise; 2. Depreciating the quality, by adding some substance which will diminish the real without altering the apparent strength or general appearance. This is generally a very deadly fraud. 3. Depreciating the quality and extending the quantity by the addition of some simple substance, as water; or, if a solid body, as sand, gypsum, &c. The past year has seen opium held at a high price, and in consequence a case of this article has been met with liberally charged with *shot*. All the shot that could be sold at $5 50 a pound, would be, of course, regarded as a mere pecuniary transaction, paying well; as a *remedy*, however, the opium would outweigh the lead in value. A specimen of nitrate of silver, also, sold by a New-York house for a pure article, contained but 30 per cent. of silver—it should, if pure, have yielded 64 per cent. "Pure chloroform" has been found containing more than 12 per cent. of *alcohol*, and its specific gravity below 1.40. When remonstrated with, the vender said that the alcohol was necessary to *preserve* the chloroform! And so with many other articles.

But no Strychnine in Whisky.—In one popular idea, however, says the report, there is a great error—in regard to the strychnine in whisky. In a large number of whisky analyses made during the past year, we have not been able to detect in a single instance the presence of the least trace of strychnine, and we have not been able to ascertain from any reliable source that the practice of using strychnine in whisky is ever followed. The fact also that one part of strychnine will impart a sensible bitterness to 600,000 parts of water would seem to preclude its being used for this purpose. They also suggest the propriety of the publication of some few plain tests by which pharmaceutists may be governed in their selection of wines and liquors—as per centage amount of alcohol, freedom from lead and other metals, sulphuric acid and other sophistications which are practiced.

Resuscitation after Hanging.—A remarkable case of what may almost be called revivification took place in London on the 20th of last August. A prisoner in the County Jail, a most determined fellow, tied his handkerchief fast to his neck, hooked it on the window fastener, and thus suspended himself. When his fellow prisoner awoke in the morning, he was so frightened that he could not cut him down, but called upon the warden, who did so. When, after some time a physician arrived, the man's eyes were fixed and motionless, and *insensible to the touch*; the mouth was filled with bloody froth; respiration, scarcely perceptible; the left arm and leg inflexible and stiff, whilst on the right side the muscles were twitching and contracting as if in death. The patient was treated by what is known as Marshall Hall's method—vigorously rolled from side to side for a long time, but finally hope seemed to vanish. A lancet was put into his arm, and a little blood, dark, thick and grumous, flowed out. After rolling him, however, for *two hours*, a slight movement in one of his upper eyelids was noticed. Then friction was made about the neck, where the ligature had made a deep indentation, and also about the heart, continued rotation in blankets, with now and then the inhalation of ammonia and ether—and at 8 A. M., four hours after the physician had been called, life seemed to have fairly returned. Intense convulsions then set in and threatened again to destroy life; but in the course of the day he was sufficiently recovered to be able to eat and walk.

Hunger.—Prof. Busch, of Bonn, has been making experiments on digestion upon a woman who had been tossed by a bull, producing an opening communicating with the small intestines. Her appetite was insatiable. She continued to eat even when the first portions of food which she had taken were escaping through the opening; she then would say that she felt better, but was still hungry. Prof. Busch infers that hunger is composed of two separate sensations, one general, the other local—the former resulting from the want of material to repair the waste of tissue.

Anti-Bran Bread.—Dr. Tucker (*Maryland Medical Journal*, July,) has no faith in bran bread, rye bread, &c., as remedies in dyspepsia. They are commonly supposed to exert a good influence by keeping the bowels open by their mechanical effect of irritation; but it is an absurd idea to give indigestible bran to a stomach already weakened, and whose complaint is that it cannot digest. Bran and other mechanical irritants, though they may relieve the constipation, are not remedial, and only afford a present relief of one symptom, purchased at the risk of aggravating the real difficulty. Dr. Tucker believes that cold and stale wheat bread is the most digestible, and therefore the best.

Arsenical Water.—The recent accounts of arsenic eating in Styria have given special prominence to the question of the effects of the long-continued use of this drug on the health. The *Chemical News* (London, Aug. 25,) contains an account of a remarkable stream in Cumberland, Eng., called the Whitbeck, which gives distinct indications of the presence of arsenic, not as a mere trace, but in determinable quantity—in some seasons of the year approaching a good fraction of a grain of arsenic (metallic) in each gallon of water. This arsenical water is *habitually used for every purpose* by the inhabitants of the village of Whitbeck, and that with beneficial rather than injurious results. Even the horses which drink it become fat and sleek; and it is a question how far the rosy looks of the Whitbeck children, and the old age which a large proportion of the villagers attain, are to be attributed to the arsenic present in the water they drink.

Tasteless Cod-Liver and Castor Oils.—Dr. Jeannel (*Répertoire de Pharmacie*) says he has found that a few drops of the essential oil of bitter almonds will completely mask the nauseous fishy smell and taste in some ounces of cod-liver and castor oils. Also, that cod-liver oil, shaken up with an equal volume of laurel water, and left to rest for forty-eight hours before separation, acquired by this simple operation an extremely sweet perfume and agreeable taste of almonds—the taste remaining in the mouth as long as the digestion lasts.

Transplantation of Bones.—The last number of the *Journal de la Physiologie* has an article by Dr. Ollier, upon the transplantation of bone. Though this has been often previously attempted, it has always been with unsatisfactory results; but the author has succeeded in a most marked manner. He says that he has transplanted bones ten minutes, thirty minutes, an hour and a quarter after the cessation of the beats of the heart in the animal which furnished them, and has succeeded in making them regain their vitality, so that five months after the transplantation an injection has been made to penetrate into the medullary canal. In his experiments he transplants the bones completely removed from the soft parts, and enveloped simply in their periosteum, which protects the vitality of the bone it invests, and furnishes matter for its nutrition and growth—in a word, continues to perform the functions which usually devolve upon it.

London Hospitals.—The number of public hospitals, including dispensaries, in London, is 99, of which twelve are "general" hospitals—that is to say, large institutions for the reception and treatment of sufferers from all disorders indiscriminately, while some fifty are devoted to the treatment and alleviation of certain "special" maladies. Gray's Hospital is as grand an institution as an old mitred abbey; St. Bartholomew's sets its mark of seignory on house after house in the City of London; St. Thomas' can show its rent-rolls and its manors like a cathedral chapter.

John Hunter's Statue.—It will be recollected that a short time ago, the coffin containing the remains of the great John Hunter was disentombed from the crowded vaults of St. Martin's Church, where it had lain for two generations, and removed to Westminster Abbey. At the same time, a subscription was commenced to raise a statue to his memory; a large sum was collected, but no locality for it has been determined upon. The College of Surgeons, in which is Hunter's Museum, strongly claim it; but this is vigorously opposed by many of the subscribers. The *Lancet* urges that it be erected as a national memorial, in the national Walhalla. The fitting site for his statue, raised by the spontaneous offerings of men in all quarters of the globe, should surely be in that national mausoleum where poets, philosophers, warriors and statesmen mingle their dust together. In the great "temple of silence and reconciliation," no nobler name would be found than that of the great John Hunter.

"A Jewel Six Words Long."—The *American Medical Monthly*, for September, mildly characterizes homœopathic physicians as "diluting, triturating, attenuating, succussing, dynamizating, infinitesimalists." This is nearly as appalling a series of epithets as those which Dr. Johnson applied to the terror-stricken fishwoman of Billingsgate.

Idiots.—There are 20,000 idiots in Great Britain, many of them in Asylums, while many live at their homes. An institution has just been opened at Lansdowne House, Greenwich, "for the training of idiots of the upper classes!" The *Saturday Review* (Aug. 25) says that "it cannot be denied that an uneducated idiot is unfit for public office," and the new institution is probably for the purpose of educating the upper classes for their hereditary duties.

WESTERN HISTORY.

Papers of Blennerhassett—Burr—Wilkinson—Armstrong's Review—Jackson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Beeches, Aug., 1860.

Mere literature I seldom notice, for the world is full of books, and one fact is worth a thousand dissertations; but, when literature is intimately connected with the interior history of the country, and touches on that romance of real life —which is the most extraordinary of all romances —I feel a great interest in its revelations. Such is the case with the *Blennerhassett Papers*. It has long been known that Herman Blennerhassett kept a journal, and had an extensive correspondence. Much effort has been made by several parties to obtain these papers. At last, Mr. W. H. Safford, of Chillicothe, has got them, and they are now in course of publication by the house of Moore, Wilstach & Keys, of Cincinnati. I am much mistaken if they are not found of great interest. Historically they are another chapter in the revelation of what is called "Burr's Conspiracy," and have also a deep interest as containing a picture of men and women in the early period of Western History. Mr. Safford has connected the journal and events together in an easy, pleasing narrative, making a work very acceptable to general readers. There are several points connected with this history which I shall briefly notice.

Before Blennerhassett came to America, and while Burr was yet a young lawyer in New-York, another intriguing, ambitious and rather brilliant man appeared on the stage of Western politics. This man was James Wilkinson, who commanded the American Army on the St. Lawrence in 1813, and who at the time I speak of was an officer of the army holding important posts. In 1787 this man went first to New-Orleans, where he established a commercial house, and then returned to Kentucky. Louisiana was then a Province of Spain. The Spanish authorities formed the idea of *separating* the Western country from the Union, and making a Spanish Empire in the Valley of the Mississippi. For this purpose they interested Wilkinson, Judge Sebastian and many other leading men in that enterprise. The more patriotic part of the community utterly rejected the plan; but there is no doubt that many of the leading characters of Kentucky were implicated in the "Spanish Association" which was then formed. Judge Sebastian was tried, and found guilty of receiving two thousand dollars per annum from the Spanish Government. Wilkinson was also tried, but acquitted for want of direct evidence. It was proved, however, that he corresponded in cypher with the Spaniards, and was amply supplied with Spanish gold. Passing by nearly twenty years, we find Wilkinson, with that singular fatuity which at that time marked the military appointments of the Government, in command of the army, invading Canada on the St. Lawrence. He had become dissipated and lost his energy. He was drunk in the cabin of the boat when the gallant Scott, commanding the advance, was already in the precincts of Montreal, which he could have easily taken. Just then Wilkenson ordered a retreat, and the fruits of the campaign were lost. Armstrong was then Secretary of War, and the disgrace of the army was reflected upon him. Half a dozen years after the *New-York Review* was published, and in it Armstrong, who held a most caustic pen, reviewed the life and conduct of Gen. James Wilkinson. Taking up the Spanish affair and the Burr business, Armstrong proved incontestibly that Wilkinson was either a traitor to his country or his friend. On his trial, however, Wilkinson had taken the last alternative and excused it on the ground of extraordinary patriotism! The Spanish Association and the proceedings at the time constitute the preliminary chapter to the Burr affair. Burr, after the death of Hamilton, disgraced before the public, turned his eyes to building up an empire on the Western frontier, as Houston, Walker, and others have done since. The material to be used was the great horde of adventurers ever ready for a new enterprise, and the assumed idea that the Western people would be ready to separate from the Union if they could secure the navigation of the Mississippi. There is most abundant evidence to show that disunion, the separation of the Western States, was one of the objects in view, but not the only one. Burr having lost all caste at the North, entered on a career of speculation. One object was Mexico—another, the separation of the United States. In the Marietta *Gazette* were published articles, suggested by Burr, and written by Blennerhassett, *sounding* the people of Ohio and Western Virginia on that topic. Afterwards he confined his views to the separation of Louisiana. His cypher letter to Wilkinson mentioned, among other things, the seizure of Baton Rouge. I shall not go over the details of this affair, but I shall merely refer to the sort of characters Burr dealt with—especially as some of these persons have become historical. On the 11th of July, 1804, Burr shot Hamilton. On the 2d of March, 1815, he took his celebrated leave of the Senate. On the 29th of April he was at Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh he went down the Ohio, and passed over to the Cumberland. In July he spent a week with Andrew Jackson—a man, said Burr, in many points after my own heart. In the course of this trip, and subsequent ones, his associates were James Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton, John Smith, (Senator from Ohio,) Samuel Swartwout, Herman Blennerhasset, Andrew Jackson, Comfort Tyler, &c. These were all men remarkable for speculative enterprise, and in their subsequent career have been somewhat known to the people of the United States. James Wilkinson has been exhibited as a reckless, dissipated, unprincipled man. John Smith was expelled from the U. S. Senate. Saml. Swartwout became a notorious defaulter; Jonathan Dayton was a land speculator, Herman Blennerhasset went forth a ruined man, and his wife was buried in New-York by the charity of an Irish Society. Andrew Jackson was, by the battle of New-Orleans, made President of the United States. There is great consolation to me, in the history of Burr and his companions. Good people cry out against the evil of our times, and political corruption. I doubt very much whether we have at this time as large a proportion of corrupt, reckless and unprincipled men, as there were in the time of Adams and of Jefferson. The truth is, that for many years subsequent to the Revolution, the word honor was substituted for all virtue and all religion. Burr and his companions were *men of honor*. And what was honor? It was simply to keep faith with their boon companions, and be ready to fight a duel if they did not. The barbarism of "honor" has disappeared, and among men of character the higher and better motive of religious principle has taken its place.

But I must hasten to a close. The work of Mr. Safford, by publishing and correcting the journal and letters of Blennerhasset, gives a succinct and interesting account of the wild and romantic adventures connected with Burr and Wilkinson. Of course, Blennerhasset himself figures prominently; but it is chiefly through him we can now get any further information on the subject of Burr's conspiracy. Many persons think that Mr. Wirt, on the trial of Burr, greatly exaggerated the romance of Blennerhasset; but, in truth, he exaggerated much less than we should suppose. The whole story of Blennerhasset is a romance, of which history furnishes few parallels. It is the more remarkable that it took place in a new, wild, unsettled country, and the chief parties were persons brought up in the polished circles of European society. Some future Scott may turn our border scenes into the thread of a brilliant story, which shall wrap the imagination till the midnight hour.

A Veteran Observer.

CONDITION OF THE WEST.

Abundance of Grain and Fruit—Trip from Zanesville to Leavenworth—Description of the Country, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Leavenworth City, Kansas Ter., Sept. 9, 1860.

Leaving Zanesville, in the central part of Ohio, a pleasant railroad ride of about forty hours brings you to Iowa City, one of the most handsomely situated of Western towns, and until lately, the Capital of the State, called in Indian nomenclature, not too partially, "The Beautiful." Much has been written about the prairies, and much too about the sea. They are themes which never grow old. Of the twain, the prairies—I mean the rolling prairies of the Northwest —doubtless possess the most enduring fascination. The study of their botany alone, may be the labor and delight of years. Every month the floral panorama changes. Where a few weeks ago the delicate vernal blossoms waved tremulously in the soft breezes of early Summer, the gayest and richest of the helianthoid compositæ now lift up their dazzling discs to catch every ray of the burning sun. If there be "sermons in stones," what endless discourse and perennial worship are breathing from these lovely prairie flowers. Everywhere you read the old lesson of the lilies. And the boundless prospect, more visibly vast than the monotonous and sombre waste of ocean, because of the irregularities of surface, which assist you to measure its extent while they do not bound the view, are probably fitted to convey to the mind a deeper sense of the Infinite than any other terrestrial object.

The cereal crops of all kinds in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, are probably, taken together, larger than ever before. The yield of hay will turn out more than an average one and of good quality. Fruit is abundant and fine. Illinois and Iowa suffered much during the early part of Summer, from want of rain, but it came in time to prevent serious losses. All the streams in the West are low.

Iowa City is regularly and beautifully laid out—streets eighty feet wide, the avenues one hundred and twenty feet. The State University building—formerly the Capitol—is one of the most elegant structures in the West. It is built of Iowa marble, quarried a short distance above the city, on the Iowa River—the most ornamental building stone, when finely finished, in this country. The most elegant specimens are composed of an aggregation of encrinites and corals, whose polished sections produce a most unique and beautiful surface. That of the coral is *fashionable* withal, being almost a *fac simile* of the class of prints which the pattern-designers for dress goods have found to be the most salable and acceptable to the ungeologic tastes of the shoppers of these later days. Not one of all the countless forms of symmetry evoked by the magic of the kaleidoscope has been found so consonant with our human ideal of beauty in design as these dateless expressions of the same ideal in the Great Designer. Guided by an occult but undeviating instinct, man has unconsciously diagramatized an archetypal idea, and the prices current and trade circulars of his commerce attest that he has struck a profound and universal æsthetic intuition. The mindless quarryman blasts out from a burying-ground of the paleozoic ages the blocks which are to minister to his constructive and æsthetic instincts—to the necessities of his politics and the demands of his civilization —and lo! he finds the archetype! The *idea* is *old*—old in planetary chronology—cycles of ages older than the advent of his race. Is there not something interesting and suggestive in this unity, so to speak, of æsthetic constitution in the Infinite and the finite mind? Are we not "His offspring" as well by identity in the fine and recondite principles of criticism and taste as by our admiration of the beautiful, our belief in certainty, our faith in right, our love of the true? This same idea has occurred with reference to the markings and colorings of other species.

From Iowa City, our party, two of them ladies—to whom prairie-land seemed fairy-land—with the inevitable concomitants of a highly-respectable quantity of trunks, bonnet-boxes and bundles, took up our line of route for Leavenworth *via* Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The trip was a delightful one. Northern Missouri looks badly. Had a fire passed over the country, it could scarcely appear worse. The corn is not wilted, but burned brown; the soil is like hot ashes. The drought is said to be even worse in the Southern portion of the State. Cattle and hogs are of course low.

A word as to Leavenworth City. The writer last Summer traveled up the valley of the Missouri River, chiefly on horseback, from its junction with the Mississippi to Running Water, in Dacotah Territory, above the Big Sioux. Attention was, of course, directed to the situation and prospects of the cities along its course. Somewhere between the points above named there must be a great commercial emporium. The centre of population, now passing slowly on its western march along lat. 40° in the State of Ohio, must finally come to rest in this great valley. From necessities growing out of the physical geography of the continent, and patent enough to any one who but looks at the map, it can never pass the Missouri River. Mighty numbers of the great sisterhood of States will advance to political and commercial greatness on the shores of the Western ocean, but between us and them is an area, as large as that now covered by the thirty-one States, adapted for the most part to grazing alone. The plains west of this can never sustain a dense agricultural population. It is the zone of stock and dairy farming, planned and made for it of old, as plainly as the cereal district of the North, and the rice and cotton regions of the South. Between here and the Colorado there is not a permanently navigable stream. The western bank of the Missouri must forever be the base line of commercial operations for the vast territory which lies between it and the Pacific coast. Sioux City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Leavenworth are rivals for the concentration of this trade. Each has its own peculiar claims, each is finely situated, and all will grow into places of influence and wealth. But Sioux City and St. Joseph are on the wrong side of the river. No local or geographical advantages can compensate for this. The great cities of our North and South streams, from a variety of influences which the reflective mind will readily appreciate, must always be, as they have always been, on the western banks. During my observations of last year, I was disposed to think that Omaha would be the point of centralization, and it certainly possesses some capital advantages. Yet I cannot, upon fuller reflection, resist the conviction that Leavenworth is to be the Cincinnati of the Missouri valley. It is not situated in a more fertile or healthful district than its rivals. It is not as finely laid out as Omaha. But it may already be said to be in the lead. St. Joseph has a slightly larger population, and, by reason of its railroad connections, is the present Western entrépôt for Eastern goods. But the railroad is already built to Atchison, and in a short time will be finished to Leavenworth. A treaty with the Delaware Indians has just been signed by the President, which will give to a railroad, about to be constructed due West from this point, and on a direct line to the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, the most valuable body of land in the Territory. Pike's Peak is six hundred miles from Leavenworth, less by more than a hundred miles than the route to Omaha or St. Joseph. The survey of this route is just finished, and it is pronounced in every respect, an eligible one. This city will have the first railroad to the mines, and will of course be the point of supply. It is within one hundred and fifty miles of the geographical centre of the Union. The United States military station here, will always make it a point of heavy disbursement by the Government. The growth of the West is magical. Less than six years ago, the site of Leavenworth was an unbroken prairie, now a city of eleven thousand inhabitants, handsome business blocks, and private residences, paved streets and side-walks, gas lights and telegraph, three daily papers, three banking-houses doing a large and profitable business, an assessment roll of four millions of dollars, and an air of activity and elegance, hardly surpassed by any second-class City at the East. Property, though lower than two years ago, I should say was too high, but it is firm, and salable at the prices asked. The citizens have confidence in its future. The population appears to be of a substantial character. I find domiciliated here Judge Lecompte and Gen. Lane, whilom famous in the "border-wars;" Judge Means and Thos. Ewing, Jr., formerly of Ohio, and Rev. I. S. Killoch, late of Tremont Temple, Boston. The latter is associated in the practice of the law with Judge Pendery, late of Cincinnati. Such men come here not to speculate and go, but to build up and remain. Large coal and salt operations are about being commenced by Mr. Denman, formerly of your City, now a resident here. One of the banking-houses here has an assay-office and mint at Pike's Peak. Their coinage is very creditable, and there are large quantities of it in circulation. The last arrival of dust here was $135,000.

R.

OUR RURAL FESTIVALS.

Letters from a Correspondent Among the County Fairs.

Auburn, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

In sallying out for a tour of a few weeks among the annual Agricultural Festivals that are in September as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, nothing could be more appropriate than that I should make my way first to the exhibition in progress at Auburn, the village of which Mr. Goldsmith has spoken in complimentary terms. I suspect that Auburn has "growed" some, since it was transplanted to Cayuga County, but age seems to have no worse effect on its loveliness than it is popularly supposed to have on the excellence of wines—the older the better. Not to mince the matter, I think I can afford my unqualified indorsement to Mr. Goldsmith's remarks, and have not the slightest doubt that Auburn, before it became a city, *was* the loveliest village of the plain—aye, the loveliest, I dare say, of the not-so-plain.

The Cayuga County Agricultural and Horticultural Society this year holds its twentieth annual Fair. The grounds are a few minutes' walk from mine hotel—the hotel of the patriotic name and revolutionary aspect—and are pleasant and spacious, including, of course, the always-present (of late days) trotting course. The buildings are not very stunning as to the number, being expressed with the unit 1—and that one is a substantial hall of two stories. As you approach it, you observe, over the main entrance, a sign, which will give you the impression that the edifice is devoted to the exhibition of Gover & Baker's sewing machines; but, on entering, you will find that you have made a mistake, for this is the grand exhibition hall, and here you will see about everything that is to be seen at this Fair, except animals and agricultural implements, which latter have representatives out-o'-doors as well as in. You will see, without being called on to feel specially astonished, the usual gorgeous array of patent bee-hives, bonnets and bedsteads; pumpkins, potatoes and pictures; cheese-boxes, churns and crotchet-work; corn, cabbages and cutlery; horse-shoes, hoes and horticultural products; and if you examine this latter display, (the horticultural,) you will find it, perhaps, one of the best and largest you ever saw on a similar occasion. It is in fruit and flowers that this Fair excels; in other particulars the show is very meagre. I find that here, as in many other counties, there is a feeling of jealousy abroad among the farmers, who have caused town Societies to be formed, and hold little Fairs of their own, to the detriment of the county exhibition. Of plums there is a beautiful show; plums grow this year in almost unheard-of abundance, and to a most luscious point of excellence, all about this section, as, in fact, they do throughout the State. But, ah! what can compare with flowers at agricultural shows or elsewhere? These are the democratic institutions—these are the products of the earth, which shed their fragrance for a man with a penniless purse as lavishly as for him with whom the dimes are plenty. I lingered lovingly over the large and beautiful array of Flora's treasures, inhaling the aroma, and enjoying the bright hues of the verbenas, phloxes, roses, dahlias, violets, pansies, and asters, that offered up their sweets to the passer-by, in defiance of the regulations restricting spectators from meddling with the articles. There was one specially beautiful collection of four hundred and twenty-five dahlias spread on a bed of moss, which were from the garden of Dr. Hall, of Auburn. Enviable medicinal doctor! If you distil your medicines from the beauties in your flower-garden, what charms must sickness have in sweet Auburn!

As I hinted just now, when you turn away from this horticultural and floral display, you look on a scene (comparatively speaking) of emptiness. You ask yourself, Where are the products of the industry of Cayuga's farmer-wives and daughters; and the barren walls, whereon the bed-quilts and tidies and things don't hang, echo mournfully, Where? A solitary counterpane of patchwork hangs against the wall, and there is a card pinned on it, which you suspect says, "Take me home; I'm lost;" but when you come up and look at the card, you perceive that it only says, "The number of pieces in this patchwork is 7,897."

Outside there are three pie-stands, two show-tents, a rotary swing, and a great crowd of people, while on the track a motley parade of horses is going on, under the direction of a large Committee of amateurs in horse-flesh—each amateur driving his own nag.

The managers call this the best show they have had in years. Their Society has not prospered, on account of the local jealousies spoken of. The show of stock and horses is fair. Pleuro-pneumonia has not at all affected cattle in this county, so that our bovine friends are not absent on the present occasion, as they will be at so many fairs this year.

A peculiar feature of the premium list is a trial of skill between base-ball players. What they have to do with agriculture and horticulture I really don't know, but I suppose the managers do, or they wouldn't pay the premium, which is $10.

S.

Census Returns.

CONNECTICUT.

Returns have been received from the following number of towns in Connecticut:

Counties.	Towns.	1850.	1860.	Increase.
Hartford	17	36,015	41,102	5,087
New-Haven	19	35,359	48,558	13,199
New-London	4	9,412	10,694	1,282
Fairfield	14	36,319	49,369	13,050
Windham	14	27,701	29,787	2,086
Litchfield	24	43,096	45,735	2,639
Middlesex	3	3,572	3,626	44
Tolland	11	12,870	13,944	1,074
Totals	106	209,344	247,806	38,461

BOSTON.

The returns for Boston are as follows:

Wards.	1860.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	17,159	19,234	—	2,075
II	19,356	15,963	3,393	—
III	14,901	13,175	1,726	—
IV	7,047	7,912	—	865
V	10,435	10,438	—	3
VI	11,602	11,597	5	—
VII	15,355	18,430	—	3,075
VIII	12,729	12,690	39	—
IX	10,428	9,451	977	—
X	13,430	12,553	877	—
XI	20,519	13,264	7,255	—
XII	24,921	17,931	6,990	—
Totals	177,902	162,748	37,114	6,018
Decrease in four Wards			6,018	
Increase in five years			31,096	

A Sensible Slaveholder.—A Maryland farmer who owns fifty slaves writes to the Baltimore *Patriot* arguing against the profitableness of slaveholding in the State. He says: "Does the income we receive from our slaves, repay us for the depreciation of our property? The cash value of the corn, wheat and tobacco crops of Maryland in 1850, at present prices, would be about $14,905,300; the slaves on farms, were 65,509, or about one-fifth and a fraction of the agricultural population; their proportion of the crops made, $3,726,226; set down their expenses at $50 each, it comes to $3,475,450, almost as much as they make. The cash capital they represent, is $30,000,000, or more. Who will call it capital well invested? This calculation may appear exaggerated, yet it is fairly drawn from our State statistics, and the experience of very many of our own slaveowners will pronounce it rather under, than overstated.

If then I judge Slavery by its impoverishing effect on my own State, I must look upon it as inimical to the best interests of every civilized society. This might be construed into an Abolition sentiment by those who do not bear in mind that I speak as a political economist, and not as a philanthropist. Taking the negro as we now find him in America and in Africa, I think he has gained more by being a slave, than we by being his master; we have, in a measure, developed his moral qualities, whereas he has served to check education with us. Take, for example, the first State in the Census Book that approaches Maryland in population. New-Hampshire, in 1850, out of a population of 317,450, exactly 100,000 less than Maryland, had 83,148 attending school, and 2,956 adults who could not read; Maryland, only 60,447 attending school, and 20,815 who could not read!

We know that the Colonies protested against the first introduction of Slavery, and although we cannot pretend to fathom the designs of Providence, humanly speaking, I cannot help thinking that, had we then been strong enough to resist it, as we did, at a later period, illegal taxation, our birth would have been more glorious, and we would now be more populous, more prosperous, and more united.

LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Naval Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a characteristic communication in your issue of the 29th ult., headed "Naval Reform," which shows there still lingers among the narrow-minded of the present day, the ideas of half a century ago, for, considered as fossil, the communication referred to is a fair specimen of the naval sentiment and intelligence of that era. The matter of that communication, either in fact or argument, is really not worth a reply, but its *animus* may be; for the general spirit of untruth in the assertion of false fact and foolish inference, that constitutes its staple, and the illiberality of its sentiments, should not be permitted to escape unexposed.

Passing the introductory derivation of the titles of the English nobility, verbally extracted from an etymological dictionary and having no manner of connection with the question at issue, but erroneously used to furnish a baseless groundwork for an apparent argument by analogy, for the writer's want of acumen prevents him from perceiving that the modern functions of an English Duke are essentially the same as they were in the middle ages, (is he not just as much a "leader" now as then? and, as an hereditary legislator in Parliament, does he not mete out the law as much as he ever did "rough and ready justice" in his feudal stronghold?) I come to the real issues.

The writer of "Naval Reform" asserts that the officers of the Engineer, Medical and Commissary departments of the naval service, have been "created" Commanders, Lieutenants, etc.; so that "three sham commanders are thrust in between the Captain and Lieutenant of a ship." The statement is absolutely false in fact and inference. The only titles—legal or by courtesy—borne by the staff, as the officers of those departments are sometimes designated to distinguish them from the line officers, are those which properly appertain to them and designate their functions. They are engineers, surgeons, commissaries, and have no title of commander, lieutenant, &c., as stated; nor do they in any manner ever come between the captain and lieutenants of a ship in authority, or in *any event* assume any of the functions of the line officers, or give a single military order to any of the crew. Hence, as the staff officers have neither military titles, and do not exercise a single military function, the whole complaint of their being "bogus" militaires falls to the ground. But what shall we say of the false impression so laboriously and unscrupulously attempted to be produced by the writer of "Naval Reform," that these officers usurp military position, intervene between the captain and lieutenants, supersede both in some cases, and deprive them "of their rightful and necessary authority to exercise military command." To support this impression, the writer goes on to state that the crew "may see the commander of a ship forced, on certain occasions, to yield precedence to his immediate (staff) subordinates," while the truth is so far from this statement, that not only the commander, but even the first lieutenant of a vessel takes precedence, on all occasions, of the highest officers of the staff—the law itself expressly defining that "commanding and executive officers, *of whatever grade*, when on duty, will take precedence" of all commissary, medical and engineer officers. The real dissatisfaction of our writer is that he is not permitted to take precedence when *not* on duty; for, though he so strongly objects to "aristocracy" in others, he is willing enough to arrogate it himself; and, in fact, it was this very assumption of superiority on *all* occasions which caused Congress to make the just and necessary laws of assimilated rank for the staff. Under the old system, instead of "all due personal deference being shown to the staff," as asserted, it is notorious that every personal humiliation was inflicted on them that could be safely done under the shelter of official impersonality.

Equally false, too, is the statement that the uniform of the staff is an imitation of that of the line. There is no point of similarity in anything that properly constitutes uniform. The line officer glitters in a complete corruscation of gold lace; coat and pantaloons are literally crusted with it, and the design has been closely copied from the well-known livery of coachmen and footmen in Continental Europe. The uniforms of the surgeons, commissaries and engineers, are, on the contrary, as modest and as little obtrusive as possible. They are just enough to be distinctive, and no more. Nay, further, the present uniform for the whole Navy is the work of a Board of line officers; not a surgeon, commissary or engineer was on it, and the officers of those corps are subjected to the outrage of being compelled to wear a uniform devised for them by jealous rivals. Nor is this the only outrage that has been and is still perpetrated on the staff officers. The greatest consists in the fact that Courts Martial are composed wholly of line officers for their trial; so that the power to prefer charges against staff officers and afterwards to sit in judgment on them—to be at once accuser, witness, judge and jury, is usurped by the same men, in violation of the most obvious maxim of justice. It is to be hoped that Congress will soon rectify this wrong by constituting those Courts half of line and half of staff officers whenever the latter are on trial. The engineers, too, should be empowered to exercise military authority in their own corps—as the present Secretary of the Navy wisely proposed—just as much as the officers of the marine corps do in theirs. Their firemen and coal-heavers compose a large division of the ship, and must in fact, if not in name, be under their orders; and the military right to command them should be conferred, so that the authority could be properly exercised, and the engineer officers not be required, as now, to make bricks without straw, to give orders without authority, and to depend on their personal influence and force of character for obedience. If "Naval Reform" be the order of the day, I am in favor of a great deal of it, for, till much is done and in the right direction, the Navy will be a mere hot-bed of pseudo-military aristocracy, in which the *eleves* of cobbler stalls and tailor benches will outherod in pretension those who really have "all the blood of all the Howards."

The writer of the article in question signs himself "Old Fogy," and in this self appreciation I cordially agree. It is really the only intelligent part of the production. He would, on the plea of discipline, carry the American navy back to those days—happily passed forever—of ignorance and brutality, when the crews of our national ships were governed by the lash, instead of by skill and force of character. When the disgusting spectacle was exhibited every morning on board of almost every United States ship, of American citizens, the defenders of her flag, stripped naked, tied to the rigging, and flogged till blood followed the stripes, for nearly always some trivial offence, and too frequently for the mere gratification of a bad temper and petty vindictiveness. We have, however, "reformed" all this, thanks to the bad influence, as suggested, of this "age of steam" in "our progressive country," and I trust the reformation will extend still further, even though it excite the ire of some military drone who, eating luxuriously so long of the public crib, has waxed fat and kicks like the calf of biblical fame. Under the old system, the word "discipline" was a synonym of the power to annoy and injure others for personal gratification; those who deplore its loss so feelingly, weep for themselves and not for the public good. Real discipline is a very different thing from their definition of that much perverted word; and those who talk the loudest of its loss, merely confess, in asking for more irresponsible power to enforce obedience, their incapacity to command by skill and force of character.

Now let us see what Congress has really done in the matter of naval rank. It has only decreed that certain commissary, engineer and medical officers shall rank with (not have either the title or military rank of) certain line officers, and it has further guarded this grant with the most careful precautions that such rank shall confer neither authority to exercise military command in any event, nor to have additional quarters, nor to take precedence of commanding and executive officers when on duty. It leaves the entire military power and function in the hands of the line officers, whose rights and duties are in no way invaded by it. What, then, does it do for the staff officers? Much. It preserves them from personal insult and humiliation. It prevents upstart young lieutenants from assuming on board ship social precedence over learned and gray-haired surgeons. It establishes, on all occasions, save purely military ones, equality in the communication between officers of different corps. It makes them respect themselves and each other, and has proved in every way, not only beneficial to the public service, but absolutely necessary. In every navy in the world (and army too) there exists the assimilated rank between its line and staff officers which has been established in our own; but in this matter we have followed tardily and niggardly in the wake of even the aristocratic governments of Europe, whose assimilated rank is on a much more liberal and judicious scale than ours.

From the whole tone of the article in question, its writer arrogates that line officers are the only persons in the navy possessing ability, judgment, discretion, and high physical, moral and intellectual qualifications generally; and that, therefore, every other person should be subjected to them in the most absolute and unqualified manner. This is a little amusing to those who really know the status of the officers of the different corps, and the best commentary on it would be the records of the Courts Martial, and they are very plentiful. It is rare, indeed, that a staff officer is court-martialed, but nothing is more common for the line officers; and their worst enemies need wish them no greater injury than the exposure of the folly and imbecility that would follow the publication of these records. It need scarcely be added that an enormous proportion of the line officers were lately removed from active service by the deliberate recommendation of a Board of thirteen of their best, on account of notorious unfitness and incapacity. Nearly the whole of these removals have been restored, and now are displaying their ability "to exercise the command" which our "Old Fogy" so pruriently desires, and thinks them so well qualified to do. If "reformation" is wanted in the navy, the place to begin is obvious enough to the public and to COMMON SENSE.

"A College of Crime," and Why it is so.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Permit me to call your attention to an error into which the Times, in common with the New-York Press has fallen, in reference to the late insurrection at the prison in this place.

The convict who made the assault upon his keeper, and the Captain of the sloop is *not* the same who, a short time since, fatally stabbed a fellow-convict. The assaulting party in that instance was one David Paul, who has been kept in close confinement, and against whom, through the instrumentality of the prison authorities, an indictment for murder in the second degree has been found by the Grand Jury of this County at its late session.

The late insurrection was headed by the notorious and desperate Tom Kelly, who is now serving out his third term of imprisonment—his last sentence being for twenty years, for assault with intent to kill, and in the continuance of his bloody trade no thanks are due to him that he did not send two more unfortunate victims to swell the number whom he has, without a moment's notice, launched into eternity. We are happy, however, to be able to assure you, that so far from the full realization of his fiendish and sanguinary intentions, the wound inflicted upon his keeper is by no means a dangerous one, and that upon the Captain of the sloop has so far yielded to medical treatment as to place him beyond any immediate danger.

Already is that degree of punishment being meted out to Kelly which his infamous conduct so justly merits, and it is the intention of the proper authorities to see that his crime, in all its atrocity, is fully impressed upon the minds of the Grand Jurors of this County at their next session.

And now, Mr. Editor, having set you right upon the record, allow me to say a word in reference to the sequence which you draw from your premises in your article of Saturday—on one hand censuring the Warden for employing a "numerical force" entirely inadequate to enforce a proper degree of discipline, and upon the other hand, the "State Prison Inspectors" for "intrusting an army of criminals to the charge of a corporal's guard of careless and clearly inefficient men." I presume that you have overlooked the fact that the *law* regulates the number of keepers and guards, and not the Warden. The appointing power lies in the Inspectors, and is a matter over which the Warden can exercise no control. If his subordinates are "inefficient and careless men," the onus of the thing should fall where it properly belongs, and not upon his shoulders. If such a state of things as you suppose be correct, and if, as we have clearly shown, the Warden be not at fault, it would seem at a superficial glance that the charge lies wholly at the door of the Inspectors, and that they alone are answerable. We do not think this is so at all! The root of the evil lies buried far beneath the view of the casual observer, and is, we apprehend, to be found in the fact that the niggardly stipend which our Legislature appropriates to pay its Prison officers is utterly inadequate to the labor and peril of the position, and ought to fail to secure as good talent as is found in other of our State institutions, where the burden is not a tithe of that imposed upon the prison official. In addition to this, our prisons have become perfect political machines, where party knavery and demagogueism are rewarded. For this state of things, as lamentable as they are true, we apprehend the *Press* is in a great measure answerable, for it is a notorious fact that society—the masses—are fearfully ignorant in reference to the entire *morale* of our penal institutions. It is true the various reporters of the Press pay a periodical visit to this prison, but we have yet to learn that those visits have resulted in any good, unless that be considered a good by which the morbid curiosity and appetites of that portion of society are gratified, who, in sitting down to their morning meal, find an appetiser in a paragraph heralding the fact that Huntington is occupying a suite of elegantly carpeted offices, or Mrs. Robinson is wearing a smile so infernal that out of 1,500 convicts, she was the only unfortunate who failed to awaken in the breast of the reporter one throb of sympathy.

If those gentlemen who have it so eminently in their power to make and mold public opinion would come to the prison, not for an hour, and for the purpose of gathering items for a spicy, sensation article, but for a whole day, and for the purpose of informing and instructing the public upon a subject of which they are supremely ignorant, and a proper knowledge and appreciation of which should be sent to the home and the heart of every man in the State, they will then have performed for suffering and outcast humanity a service which will endear them to that class not only, but to the philanthropist and the humanitarian, the good and the true of all conditions and climes.

You ask, Mr. Editor, how it is, if the officers of this prison are efficient and proper persons, an insurrection could be concocted numbering 100 men. Such a state of things is *not* possible, there having been, we believe, but six convicts who were in anywise connected or privy to the late Quixotic outbreak; but we will tell you how and why raids of that magnitude have occurred, and will, under the present system, continue to occur.

You are aware, although your readers may not be, that *the law* forbids the teaching a convict a trade, except where the imported exceeds in amount the manufactured article. This law was made with a view of bringing convict labor in competion with foreign labor only, thus relieving the honest mechanic at home from the ruinous competition into which he was thus brought with the Prison contractor. How utterly this has failed we well know. The contractors, in their eager pursuit of pelf, have succeeded perfectly in evading the letter of the law, by employing their convicts, some upon one branch, and some upon another, so that, while they turn out the whole article in a finished condition finally, no one convict has become sufficiently *au fait* to make the article complete. This system is pregnant of evil in two respects. In the first place, it returns the convict to the world to prey again upon society, instead of, in the two, three, or five years of his confinement, teaching him a trade by which he would be qualified to earn an honest livelihood. In the second place, as these various parts are completed, each separate part is then carried to the men who put them together, and upon such occasions, amid the confusion and thrum of machinery, and despite the most careful and unwearying vigilance of contractors' agents and keepers, the men will communicate with one another, and concoct schemes akin to those the tragic result of which so recently made your readers' ears tingle with horror. In addition to these causes stands the overcrowded condition of the prison. There are nearly 1,300 men here, 400 of whom, *for lack of necessary cells*, are herded two and two in a little, ill-ventilated room, three and a half feet wide, its exceeding cleanliness being its only real comfort, and where, of course, can be matured the plans of the day without the possibility of detection. The wonder is, not that the place is a occasionally a perfect pandemonium, but that, under the present contract system, and in view of the political machinery by which it is run, that it maintains so great a degree of order and quiet.

We hope that the *Press* will come to the rescue, for unless the masses become properly informed, as they only can be through the Press, the system must continue waxing worse and worse, till it finally culminates in an insurrection, upon which whole holocausts will be immolated, and over which the great heart of humanity will start back appalled.

Sing Sing, Sept. 11, 1860.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. W. A. Dunlop, a well-known teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship, in New-Orleans, died, a few days ago, in a third-story room of a house in that city. He had long been suffering from consumption, and was entirely alone during the last hours of his illness. The following paper was found in his apartment:

"I was born in Belfast, Ireland, 13th August, 1808. Came to New-Orleans in January, 1832.

I wish to be buried in a plain coffin, and in the *earth*, not in a tomb, in the Firemen's or Cypress Grove Cemetery. No funeral notices.

Please send a newspaper announcing my death to Mrs. Mary Byrne, Kilkeel, Ireland; *Northern Whig*, Belfast; Newry *Telegraph*, Newry *Examiner*, and Louth *Reporter*, Dundalk; Thomas Kennedy, counselor-at-law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farewell!

W. A. DUNLOP."

—An aeronaut, Wells by name, succeeded in making an ascension at Richmond, Va., in a calorie balloon, a few days ago. He ascended quite easily to a height of 400 feet, and came down a little more rapidly than he went up, as soon as the heated air cooled and lost its ascensive power. He made a voyage of about half a mile. The ascension, it may be as well to state, was made with the intent of drawing an audience for a Bell and Everett meeting.

—Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, who has just been renominated for Congress, was seized on Thursday last with a sudden and violent attack of bilious colic, while attending Court at Pulaski. Mr. Sedgwick's physician and several members of his family at once started for Pulaski, but their fears were relieved, and the hopes of several rising politicians crushed, by finding the object of their solicitude decidedly better.

—Adam Hauverman died in Antwerp, Jefferson County, a few days ago, at the age of 102 years. Prior to the Revolutionary War he was made a prisoner by the Indians under Brandt and carried to Canada. He was bought of the Indians by a trader, who kept him several years as an interpreter. Four years after, he returned to his birth-place. About forty years since he removed to Antwerp, from Albany County.

—Charles Whitcomb, of Bolton, Massachusetts, a farmer, committed suicide, in Boylston, on Sunday last, by drowning himself in a pond. Mr. Whitcomb was spending the Sabbath with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gough, the well-known temperance lecturer, at the time. For some weeks he had been suffering from the effects of a violent attack of typhoid fever, and it is supposed that he was laboring under a fit of mental derangement when he destroyed himself.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Railroad Cases.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Matter of the proposed City Railroads.—The counsel for the plaintiffs in these actions appeared yesterday, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, and desired the argument should go on, they having been set down for the 20th.

On the other hand, it was objected that Mr. O'Conor, who was retained to argue the case for the defendants, was not in the City.

Counsel for plaintiffs then consented that the cases should be marked for the 25th, if the other side would stipulate to go on with it then. The counsel opposed admitted that these cases were of great importance to the City and the other parties concerned, but could not say whether it would be possible for them to attend to the argument on the day named.

The cases were, however, set down for the 25th—Tuesday next.

The West Washington Market Case.

THE ATTACHMENT ABANDONED.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The Corporation Counsel has abandoned the idea of applying for an order of attachment against Mr. Taylor, for contempt.

It is stated that the movement in that regard was only to induce compliance with the order of the Court.

The City now being in possession under the order of Wednesday, the Counsel to the Corporation does not feel inclined to carry the matter further.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

Hortt et al. vs. *White et al.*—This litigation has again made its appearance on the Chambers calendar. The matter was set down for argument before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, this day, (Friday,)

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Counsel claiming that their causes are preferred, must notify the Clerk of the Court on or before Friday at 12 M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Corville* vs. *Remsen.*—Motion in part granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Moore et al.* vs. *Goedel et al.*—Charge settled.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Nos. 380, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 8, 3½, 12½, 13½, 37.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—(Short causes.)—Nos. 3429, 1353, 1946, 4306, 4048, 1086, 4529, 3109, 2424, 3946, 2350, 2500, 4581, 4519, 4849, 4265, 4868, 5058½, 2004, 2359, 4477, 4263, 4471, 4851, 4248, 4545, 4242, 4233, 4862, 1698, 4979, 1727, 4195, 1935, 4534, 4858, 4860, 4861, 4859, 4856, 4857, 4854, 4600, 4123, 2188, 5014, 2558, 2052, 2116, 5002, 4387, 4124, 4876, 4805, 4828, 4454, 4269, 4645, 4467, 4774, 5559, 4866, 5468, 4216, 5337, 4315, 4848, 4623, 5369, 5437, 5378, 5544, 5002, 4462, 5295, 4087, 4644, 2362, 4324, 5536, 5576, 5278.

—A little girl, four years old, the daughter of Mrs. Bascom, an actress, fell from a window in a room of the third story of the Wadswort House, Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon, and strange to say, was not fatally injured, although she was badly bruised.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 20.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6, '90.. 90⅞
22,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 79¾
2,500 Cal. State 7s.... 95
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs..103½
14,000 E. R. 3d M. B.'83.100
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.. 83½
2,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs.. 77¼
1,000 Hud.R.R.2d mtg.101
8,000 Hud.R.R.Con. B. 88
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m. 97¾
1,000 Mich.Cen.8perct.
1st m. S.F. Con.b.102
3,000 Mich. So.1st m.b. 88
2,000 Mich. So.2d m. b. 66
2,000 Chi.&N.W s.f.b's 80
1,000 Gal.&Chic.1st M. 95
3,000 Del.L.&W.R.1M.102
1,000 Clev.&Tol.s.f b's 78
38 Merchants Bank...107½
40 Bank of Commerce.101
40 Ocean Bank........ 97
6 do........ 97½
11 Metropolitan Bk...111
100 Canton Co......s30 22
100 do.........b60 22¼
50 do........... 21½
150 do........... 21⅛
150 Pacific M. S.Co.b60 82½
25 do..........s30 81½
200 do........... 80½
100 do..........s30 80
100 N. Y. Central R.... 88¼
1050 do........b10 88¼
200 do........b30 88⅜
50 do........b60 88⅝
200 do.........s30 88
950 do........... 88⅛
360 do........... 88
10 Erie Railroad...... 32¾
550 do........... 33
50 do.........s30 33
100 do.........b10 33⅛
100 do........... 33¼
200 do.........s30 33½
50 do........... 33⅜
1150 do.........s30 33¾
100 do........... 33⅞
50 do.........b30 34
900 do........... 34
50 do..........s10 34
250 do..........s30 34
250 do..........s60 34
50 do..........b10 34⅛
100 do..........b30 34⅛
50 do........... 34¼
200 Hudson Riv. R..b30 63
500 do..........b60 63
100 do........... 62⅝
150 do........... 62⅛
100 do.........b30 62½
300 Harlem Railroad... 19¼
200 do..........s60 19⅛
200 do..........b30 19⅛
1000 do.........b60 19⅜
300 do........... 19⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.b30 49
100 Reading Railroad.. 48
200 do..........s60 48
25 La Crosse & Mill R. 1⅛
50 Mich. Cen. R.R..s60 70¾
150 do..........b30 71¾
50 Mh. So. & In. R.R.. 23
50 do........... 22¾
50 M.So.&N.I.G.Sk.s30 48
300 do........... 48⅜
100 do........... 48½
100 do..........s60 48¼
50 do..........b30 48⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 87⅛
200 do..........b5 87⅛
250 do..........s30 87⅛
50 do..........b30 87⅜
100 do..........s30 87
600 do........... 87
15 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.. 97
50 Gal. & Chic. R..... 78¾
610 do........... 78⅛
200 do..........s60 78⅛
150 do..........s30 78⅛
50 do..........s60 78¼
50 do..........b60 79⅛
100 do..........b30 78¾
50 do..........b10 78⅝
50 do..........b10 78⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R..b10 48
150 do..........b30 48
300 do..........b30 47¾
450 do........... 47⅜
150 do........... 47⅜
200 do..........b10 47½
25 Chic. & R. I. R.... 80
700 do........... 79⅞
200 do..........s60 79⅝
100 do..........s30 79⅝
525 do..........b30 80
550 do........... 79¾
100 do..........b10 79¾
50 do..........b60 80¼
230 Chic. Burl. & Q. R. 91

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s '73,coup.103
14,000 Cal. State 7s..... 95
4,000 Indiana State 5s 93
12,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 90⅞
1,000 Missouri State 6s 79¾
4,000 Erie R.Con.B.'62 64
3,000 M. S. S.F. Bonds 81
5,000 L. C. & M. L. G.B 24
1,000 L.E. &W. 1stm.b 75½
100 Hudson R. R....... 63
150 do.........b60 64
200 N. Y. Central R.... 88¼
100 do.........b10 88¼
100 do.........b30 88⅛
100 do.........s10 88¼
300 Erie Railroad..b10 36½
100 do.........s10 36⅛
250 do.........b30 36⅛
100 do.........s60 36
100 do........... 36⅛
1600 Harlem Railr'd... 19⅛
1200 do........... 19¾
200 do.........b60 20
200 Harlem Pref'd..b30 49¼
300 Reading Railroad.. 48
200 do.........b15 48¼
50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 23
400 do........... 22¾
150 M.S.& N.I.G.S..... 49
50 do.........s30 49
50 do........... 49¼
150 do.........b30 49⅜
200 do.........b30 49½
100 do.........b60 40½
100 Ill. Cen. R. S'p..... 87¼
100 do.........b10 87¼
100 do.........s15 87⅛
100 do.........b10 87⅛
100 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 47½
500 do........... 47¾
100 do.........b30 48
700 Chi. & R. I'd R..s60 80
400 do.........b30 80⅝
100 do.........b15 80¼
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 91
350 Canton Co.......... 21½

THURSDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market continues exceedingly strong against more than the usual efforts made on the Street and inside the Exchange this week to repress the upward speculation. There has been a good deal of realizing on the Western Stocks, some of which are now falling due to buyers on contracts made sixty days ago, in July, at low figures, and a large amount of Erie was sold yesterday and early to-day by one or more parties who were buyers last week. Yet the business in the latter to-day was of extraordinary buoyancy, the sales reaching 5,000 or 6,000 shares, and at an additional advance of 3½ ℔ cent. before the close this afternoon. The price left off 36½, against 33@33¼ yesterday afternoon. The present as well as a good deal of the recent buying is attributed to certain strong men, like DREW and VANDERBILT, who are speculating upon the increased and increasing traffic of the line, and upon the effect, 60 days hence, of placing the Company on a new and independent financial footing after the sale in foreclosure of the property of the old corporation and the reorganization of the new, under the charter granted by the last Legislature. The movement in Erie, to-day, influenced favorably the general market, the western part of which would have otherwise closed tame. The whole list this afternoon is firm, after a spirited business at the Second Board. The State and Railway Bonds are in better demand than yesterday, all the Erie issues being wanted at full prices, the unsecured Bonds rising to 64 ℔ cent. The following are the Share quotations at 4 o'clock, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Central	88¼	88⅜	Erie	33⅜	36½
Rock Island	80¼	80	Illinois Central	87⅛	87¼
Galena	78¾	78⅛	Toledo	48	47⅞
Harlem	19	19⅞	Mich. Central	70⅜	71⅜
Mich. Southern	22¾	23	Burlington	91⅛	91
Mich. Guar'teed	48	49¼	Reading	47⅞	48

In Money, the rate on call is 7 ℔ cent., with continued fair activity; the exceptions at 6 ℔ cent. are loans on pledge of State Security, or deposits voluntarily left with the old Stock and Money Brokers of the Street. At the close, to-day, the supply of Money was rather easy. With the Discount Brokers, there is a good inquiry for prime selections of paper, 60 days to 4 months, at 6½@7 ℔ cent. Exchange on England 109¼@109½ for Bank and Bankers, and 109@109¼ for merchant bills. Not much doing to day in Bankers' bills. The remittances for Saturday's mail will be made up to-morrow. The mail will go by the *Illinois* for Havre and Southampton. The *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, will also take letters.

In reference to the City Chamberlain's bank account, it is understood that Mr. PLATT, the Chamberlain, who is also President of the Artisans' Bank, has made an arrangement with the American Exchange Bank, (which, next to the Bank of Commerce has the largest capital in the City,) to assume the General management of the account, receiving the deposits of the Chamberlain and making the daily exchanges incident to the City account, and also to the other business of the Artisans' Bank, through the Clearing House. The impression is that in voluntarily withdrawing from the Clearing House, the Artisans' Bank people did the next best thing to meeting a thorough examination of their affairs. They were free to do this, and it is doubtful whether they were able or in position to do the other without exposure of the significant means and heavy cost to the Bank of the recent extraordinary transfer of the City account to their keeping.

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$215,310 56
Payments	142,535 28
Balance	5,521,381 06

Receipts for Customs, $137,000.

We quote Land Warrants to-day as follows, on the authority of GWYNNE & DAY:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 02	$1 12
80 acres	92	98
120 acres	82	87
160 acres	85	90

Market quite active.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the second week in September, were:

1860	$33,190
1859	32,604
Increase	$586

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of August, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

Receipts from coal	$250,073 71	$173,851 02
Merchandise	49,100 38	31,433 92
Travel, &c	38,320 85	36,410 39
Total	$337,494 94	$241,995 33
Transportation, Broadway, &c.	147,358 57	126,995 24
Net profit for the month	$190,156 36	$114,700 00
Profit for the previous 8 mos.	879,491 83	735,868 06
Total net profit for 9 months	$1,069,628 19	$850,568 15

The earnings of the second week of the Wabash Valley Railroad are:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$4,925 01	$5,623 93
Freight	12,955 60	18,471 09
Short Exchange	800 00	800 00
Sundries	——	132 08
Total	$18,680 61	$25,027 90

Increase, $6,347 19.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week of September were,

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$26,355 17	$44,626 00	Increase	$18,270 83
Passengers	11,001 39	12,004 58	Increase	1,003 19
Total	$37,356 56	$56,630 58	Increase	$19,274 02

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Sept. 9th to Sept. 15th, were as follows:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$36,288 83	$45,940 77	Inc.	$9,652 64
Passengers*	21,692 88	9,118 13	Dec.	12,574 75
Mails, &c.	1,125 00	1,250 00	Inc.	125 00
Total	$59,106 01	$56,308 90	Dec.	$2,797 11

*United States Fair at Chicago.

The Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS having, by letter, inquired of the Secretary of the Treasury whether—in case they should be successful bidders for the loan of ten millions of dollars, to be awarded on the 22d of October—they would be allowed to make deposits of Specie in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst. is received. The terms of the official notice are explicit that successful bidders must deposit the amount of their accepted offers, on or before the 22d of November, with the Treasurer, or certain Assistant Treasurers specified, among whom is *not* the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco.

Besides the Assistant Treasurers, there are many other depositories on the Atlantic frontier, at some of which it may be convenient to have deposits made, within the time, on account of the loan. Requests have been heretofore made for permission to deposit at Mobile, Baltimore, &c., and it was deemed to be but fair to apprise successful bidders that if they desired to deposit at such other points, their wishes will be considered, in view of the calls of the public service, at such points. This was the reason for inserting the clause of the notice referred to.

It is supposed to be impracticable for any successful bidder to arrange for deposits with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco by the 22d November. However this may be, this Department will not assent that any deposits be made there at any time under the notice, and will refuse all applications from successful bidders to deposit at that point on account of the loan.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 101 bbls. Ashes, 19,343 bbls. Flour, 137,501 bushels Wheat, 43,454 bushels Corn, 6,507 bushels Barley, 23,315 bushels Oats, 93 packages Provisions, and 565 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,000 mats Java on private terms; 260 bags Laguayra, part at 15c.; and 350 bags Rio at 13½c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been rather brisker, mainly from spinners, and sales have been reported, since our last, 1,800 bales, at prices within the annexed range. The report of yesterday's sales should have read 3,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ℔ ℔	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ℔ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—The demand is quite brisk for desirable fabrics generally, and for domestic Cottons and French Dress Goods, particularly—prices of which are, on the whole, very well supported. The inquiry has been mainly from Western buyers. Auction sales continue numerous. The principal sales, to-day, were of Dress Silks and Ribbons, which were actively competed for and were freely purchased, at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered than it has been sought after by purchasers, and prices of most descriptions have again declined. Sales 16,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, mainly at $5 12½@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45, with some uninspected as low as $5 25@$5 30, part exposed on the dock; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 75	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. The reported transactions add up 1,850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in slack request, including superfine at $5 15@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 45@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; 420 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $3 50 for Jersey and Western, and $3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are less plenty, to-day, and as they are in good request, chiefly for export, holders generally manifest more firmness. The reported sales, since our last, add up 112,200 bushels, including white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 32@$1 50; soft do., part at $1 30; Amber Western, $1 29@$1 30; sound Red Western at $1 27@$1 29, mainly at $1 28; unsound and soft do., at $1 25@$1 26; Iowa Spring on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 23; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring, unsound to good No. 1, at $1 15@$1 19; red State at $1 26; white North Carolina at $1 50; and Red do. at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair demand at firmer rates; sales 31,000 bushels, at 67c.@68c., mainly at 67c., for mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western, and 70c.@71c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 79c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 38c.@39½c.; Western at 37c.@39c., and State at 39c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Smal sales of State Barley have been reported, at 82c.@84c. and Canada East do. at 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,300 bales North River, at 75c.@85c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand is less active for all descriptions, including last year's crop at 14c.@18c., and new at 26c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER.—A moderate business has been transacted in this line, during the week, at essentially unaltered prices. The supply of desirable lots, both of Eastern and Southern, is rather light. In Albany, receipts have been light and are expected to continue so, during the remainder of the season, as, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the shipments by the long routes will be entirely suspended, and only that near the market will be forwarded in limited quantities. The stock on hand is generally ample, though the assortment is becoming broken. Spruce, hemlock, walnut, and some kinds of white wood, are scarce, and it will be impossible to get in a full supply this year. The sales have been large at the advancing prices, and for most descriptions our outside figures exhibit the prices at which sales are no being made. The shipments during the week have been extensive, as the south winds of Friday and Saturday brought a large fleet of vessels up the river. All have obtained freights at high rates, and many more are wanted to carry off lumber already sold, and to meet wants of buyers now in market."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	149,614,741	27,583	8,230	78,193,009
1857	168,690,202	41,018	42,323	125,693,729
1858	186,098,963	21,168	84,921	101,394,342
1859	202,358,762	38,608	59,743	93,560,503
1860	218,879,600	34,582	31,959	92,924,977

MOLASSES—Has attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported of 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@49c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c.@39c.; 134 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@28c.; and a small lot of Clayed Cuba, at 22c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, within a range of from 40c.@41½c. ℔ gallon. Tar is heavy, and obtainable at from $2 50@$2 62½c. ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, sales having been reported of 1,200 bbls., including New Mess at $19 10@$19 30; Old Mess at $19; New Prime at $14@$14 25, and Old Prime at $13 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Lard is improving; sales 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand, at steady rates; sales 425 bbls., at $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 75 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good request, at 16c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@17c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 120 tierces at from $4 68¾@$4 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 900 hhds, including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c., with some Melado at 4½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 ℔s. prime at 10½c@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Is inquired for at 23c., and is held at 23½c. ℔ gallon. Sales have been confined to small lots at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been moderate to-day. Rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Resin 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel. For London, Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ℔ ℔. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ℔ bushel.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LE BON TON.
A MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS FASHIONS.
The October number now ready.
CONTENTS:
Four beautifully colored steel engravings.
Three new and handsome cloaks.
Two full-sized patterns.
Also, a very interesting letter on Paris Fashions, besides a large amount of literary matter.
Subscription, one year, $5; single copies 50c.
S. T. TAYLOR & SON, Publishers,
No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 599 8th-av.

WHITE, THE HATTER, NO. 216 BROADWAY.—Dear Sir: Please send me immediately one of YOUR SPLENDID FALL STYLE OF DRESS HATS, and oblige yours. Price, $4.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 483 B'way.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMPARISON with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, WHO CAN GIVE good references of character, and who can write a fast hand. Call at the New-York *Chronicle* office, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a good single man as coachman, and to assist in gardening and other work, on a small place near the City; he must be tidy and well recommended. Apply, from 11 to 4, at No. 29 Chambers-st., second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A SMALL private family; will be required to assist in washing and ironing; none but a thoroughly experienced woman who can give the best of City references need answer. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, and to assist in the washing, in a small family of three persons; good references required. Apply at No. 153 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &C.—Wanted, in a small family, two Protestant women, one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and to assist in the ironing; those only having suitable recommendations may apply at No. 323 5th-av., on Friday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS that can do a large wash; a Protestant woman that can give a good reference as to character and capability will address Box No. 287, Newport, R. I.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS to do a very large wash; good wages given to a competent person with good references; she must be a Protestant. Address BOX, Newport, R. I.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; one that can come well recommended will receive a permanent situation. None but a Protestant need apply, at No. 120 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING Paper-hangings house; must be thorough and energetic, and well acquainted with his business. One who has traveled and is acquainted East preferred. Address, at once, Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACTURING village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BOYS.—WANTED, TWO BOYS IN THE COUNTING-room of a wholesale drug house. Those who reside with their parents and quick at figures may address, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box 188 Post-office.

GIRLS.—WANTED, TWO GIRLS, ONE AS PLAIN cook and to assist in washing, and one as nurse and chambermaid. City reference required. Inquire at No. 65 Lexington-av., this day.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 18, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33,) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st. New-York.

NOTICE.—BROUGHT TO THE PUBLIC POUND about the 5th of September, one gray horse. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges before Tuesday, Sept. 26; if not he will be sold to the highest bidder in the Pound at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WALTERMIRE, Poundmaster, 55th-st., 5th-av.

FOUND—ON THE 15TH INST., A WATCH; THE owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN FLIN, No. 231 West 15th-st., between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MUCILAGE!—(SUPERIOR ADHESIVE) MUCILAGE for Bank, office and general use, can be purchased by the City and Country Trade, lower for cash than ever, at BURNET'S Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 45½ Pine-st. Maker and inventor of Burnet's Patent Screw Bottle Cap.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS.
BROCATELLES SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS, LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
And GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute at extremely low prices every style of Curtain Work, Upholstering and Decorating in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

1,117 AT BROADWAY, 1,117
CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument,
J. A. BLUXOME,
ELEGANT GOODS! NEW STYLES!
AGAIN, NEW LOTS THIS WEEK.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 1s. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 15c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 18c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 21c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 25c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 31c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 37½c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, At 42c. per yard.
RIBBONS, From Auction, From 50c. to $1 50 per yard.
J. A. BLUXOME.

A SPLENDID
OPENING OF PARIS FLOWERS OF THE FINEST CLASS AT
R. H. MACY'S—Also very fine FEATHERS.

Ladies visiting our store will see some of the finest Flowers, Roses, Buds and Gilt Goods, &c., that can be obtained in this country!

OPENING OF SPLENDID RIBBONS.
Our RIBBON department never presented so many beautiful RIBBONS as we exhibited
Yesterday, at the Grand Opening of (OUR)
FALL STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Choice RIBBONS, 75c. per yard.
Beautiful RIBBONS, 62c. per yard.
Super RIBBONS, 50c. per yard.
Really fine RIBBONS, 37c. per y'd.
5,600 pieces RIBBONS, 25c. per y'd.
High color'd RIBBONS, 18c. pr. y'd.
High colors RIBBONS, 12c. per y'd.

Ladies may feel assured that if they call at MACY'S for PARIS FLOWERS, of finding one of the choicest and best assortment of Real French Flowers to be met with in this country; they are not only fine but got up with exquisitely fine taste!

EMBROIDERIES and fine LACES, opened yesterday.
SPLENDID VEILS in many varieties, opened yesterday.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERVESTS, opened yesterday.
LADIES' and MISSES' UNDERCLOTHING, in great variety, opened yesterday.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, the best, 63 cents, opened yesterday.
LADIES' KID GAUNTLETS, 63c., 87c. and $1, opened yesterday.
JOB LOTS of various kinds of goods bought CHEAP to CLEAR the entire lot. Will be sold IN LOTS to suit purchasers, at extremely
LOW PRICES!
Store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

JOB LOT OF
CAMBRIC AND AND MUSLIN SETS.
JOB of 94 Cambric sets, $1, worth $1 50.
JOB of 119 Cambric sets, $1 50, worth $3.
JOB of 847 Cambric sets, $2 to $5, worth $3 50 to $7.
SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

JOB LOTS
IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDER-VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.
Our best Kid Gloves, 63 cents, (none better.)
Our best Kid Gauntlets, 63c., 87c., and $1 per pair.
Hosiery and Gloves of every quality,
BY THE
DOZEN
OR
SINGLE PAIR.
On SATURDAY next
We shall offer extra inducements to customers purchasing
HOSIERY
AND
GLOVES.
During this Great
Sale we shall sell
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
By the dozen or single pair, at very low figures.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

BARGAINS IN JOBS.
BARGAINS IN 10 JOB LOTS.
SALE OF RIBBONS AT R. H. MACY'S,
IN 10 JOB LOTS.
JOB 1—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 12½c. a yard.
JOB 2—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 15c. a yard.
JOB 3—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 19c. a yard.
JOB 4—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 21c. a yard.
JOB 5—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 25c. a yard.
JOB 6—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 31c. a yard.
JOB 7—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 37c. a yard.
JOB 8—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 44c. a yard.
JOB 9—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 50c. a yard.
JOB 10—7000 yards Ribbons, 62c., 75c., 88c. and $1 a yard.
THE ABOVE
10 JOB LOTS are on our counters at
THE above prices. They are CHEAP!
CUSTOMERS! Please come and buy them.
Store 6th-av., corner 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING
DRY-GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, SELLING AT LOW PRICES,
AT
R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE NOTIONS, AT R. H. MACY'S.
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV., one door below 14th-st.

BRUSSELS CARPETS (NOT TAPESTRIES. Now receiving, in desirable patterns, and good quality: TAPESTRY CARPETS—a job lot, cheap,
only 87½c. per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
90c. per yard.
SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS,
70c. per yard.
All at reduced prices. Terms cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law.
WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDongal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

FEPHY WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents.
400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1.
Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c.
New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap.
Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets.
Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery.
At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 382 Broadway.
N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF THE PARIS FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin des Modes, No. 473 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Now ready, *Mme. Demorest's Illustrated Quarterly Report and Mirror of the Fashions*—price 5 cents, and for sale at all the News dépôts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One mile from Morristown, New-Jersey; 42 acres of land, abundance of fruit; water-power is never-failing, head and fall 22 feet; it is known to be one of the best water-powers in the State; everything is in prime order, and presents an opportunity seldom met with for parties wishing to go in the business. Part payment will be taken in the article made. Apply to
CARSON & HURD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES an interest in a dining-saloon established in a business part of the City; or would join a party with equal amount of capital in opening one. Agents need not respond. Address X. X. X., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EITHER AN ACTIVE OR SILENT partner, with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business already established, paying at least 50 per cent. on the investment. Address M. T., Box No. 2,963 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young English girls; the first would assist with the care of children, or would do fine washing; the waitress is competent, and would not object to do plain sewing if required; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A trustworthy Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing or waiting in a small private family; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 70 North Moore-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has three years' City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 122 Second-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Charles-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable Protestant woman. Apply on Thursday and Friday at her present employer's, No. 124 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The best City reference given. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 40 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse and seamstress. Excellent City reference. Apply at No. 105 8th-av., next door to bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; has been accustomed to the business. Call for two days at No. 110 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an active young girl as chambermaid or waitress; City references given. Call or address M. A. K., No. 212 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City reference where she lived four years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference; call for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands soup, game, and all kinds of jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, and poultry; is a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but a private family that resides a short distance in the country, and is willing to pay good wages. Apply for two days at No. 15 Renwick-st., near Canal-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a first-class family; understands meats, poultry baking, and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable young girls, situations, one as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go as laundress. They have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a thorough professed cook, a highly-recommended woman; would assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches. City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, a situation as cook; she is a good cook and baker of bread, pies, cakes, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; prefers to go in the country with a good family; the best of reference given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing is; also an excellent laundress; wishes to go a short distance in the country; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; the best of City references; no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 15.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as plain cook and good washer and ironer; can come with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 168 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; with the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young girls: one as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid; four years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as cook, &c.; is a good baker and a neat laundress; best references. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway. Would do housework. Wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, by two sisters, situations in a private family; one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has the best of City references; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.; Room No. 2, second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two girls, situations in one family; one as cook—the other as chambermaid; have no objection to washing. Have five years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 224 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable women; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both understand their business in all its branches; have lived in the best private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; best of City references given. Apply at No. 240 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation either to do kitchen work or general housework by a highly recommended, good servant girl; does her washing and ironing in the very best style, and is an excellent meat and plain pastry cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a dressmaker, to go out by the day or week, or month; can be seen at No. 408 3d-av., under Post-office. Mrs. Roberts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a small private family to do general housework. The advertiser refers to her present employer, No. 21 Charlton-st., this City.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; would do the chamberwork of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 202 1st-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as laundress; can do up shirts very nicely. Apply for one day at her present employer's, No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAUNDRESS' SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, who does up shirts very nicely; she prefers a laundress' situation, but will go as cook and laundress to a small private family in the City. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the Music-store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as competent nurse and first-class chambermaid; best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 133 39th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family, one who wishes to make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the week or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, also ladies' dresses, and do family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days. A permanent situation preferred.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress, and to take care of grown children, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 159 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; she can do all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits children's clothing; would do chamberwork, if required; has good reference. Call at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; also, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; or has no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 87 East 11th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all sorts of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes; would assist with chambermaid; can do up muslins; no objection to act as nurse to grown children; has five years' reference. Address No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a young girl of respectability; one who has had many years' experience as such in the most respectable families in this City and vicinity, and can produce the best of testimonials as to character and capability; can be seen or addressed at No. 414 3d-av., corner 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman a situation as waitress in a private family; would have no objections to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 25th-st., second floor. back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly. Call at her present employer's, No. 73 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 248 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged, experienced woman, fully competent to discharge the duties, a situation in a hotel as housekeeper, or to take charge of the laundry; good reference given. Any letters shall be attended to. No objection to the West or South, or Cuba. Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for the City or Country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER, &c.—TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes to obtain a situation as bar-keeper or assistant in some first-class house, either in this City or South. He has served in the capacity of head bar-keeper for several years on Broadway, and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, being not afraid of work. Address A. H. T., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN who can furnish the best recommendations, a situation as clerk in some respectable business; can write well and keep accounts; age 24; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, wishes a good situation in a wholesale house; has had six years' experience in a large flour house, and can give good reference. Address J. B. V., Box No. 2,526 Post-office, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the management of horses, and can give the best of City references, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st. Inquire for R. P.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference; can be seen with his last employer, No. 64 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as coachman, by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, to go South or to any part of the country; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; Southern reference. Address M. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references from his last place. Address, for three days, WM. CANNON, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THE ADVERTISER, an Englishman, single, aged 24, desires a situation in a gentleman's family as coachman and groom; experience in his own country fully qualifies him for that occupation. Good references from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A good penman, and who has had experience as a copyist, desires employment at his home or elsewhere. Best of reference given. Address COPYIST, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS ERRAND BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY 16 years of age, a situation where he can be actively employed; he resides with his parents, and is willing to make himself useful; good references. Address H. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, a Scotchman; is a thorough practical farmer; understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock; has been many years in the country; can give the best references. Apply at, or address F., Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can get good references. Address T. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a young Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman in a private family, understands his business thoroughly, and has had many years' experience in the above capacity; the woman would be willing to go as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; both would be willing to go South, and have good references from their late employer. Can be seen at Mr. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 98 East 13th-st.; or a letter addressed to W. I., as above, will be attended to until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, as groom and coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; would be found active, efficient, ready and willing at all times to do whatever was required of him. Address P. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, as waiter, in a private family or a hotel; is not afraid to work; would go to work in a store if offered; would make himself useful as required. Good references given. Address M. K., Box 195 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the highest references as to character and capability. Address P. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young Englishman as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business; good City character. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 85 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A MARRIED man of middle age, wishes a situation in any capacity that would require a man of good business qualifications, capable of superintending and conducting a large business; is competent to fill an agency of any kind—a position that he would like; can give security to any amount required, and undoubted reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
JOHNSTON'S,
10th-av., Coal-yard, corner of 21st-st. and 10th-av.
All descriptions of the very best quality of coal in the market always on hand, at moderate prices.
This is a central location for families residing in the upper part of the City. Orders thankfully received by penny post or otherwise, and promptly attended to.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALITY, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT,
Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 127 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE ST. John's Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts. Punctual attendance is fraternally requested. By order, EDMUND B. HAYS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Sicilian Vespers.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Monkey Boy.
WINTER GARDEN—Phelim O'Donnell—The Customs of the Country—Bryan O'Linn.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Royalist—Fitzsmythe, of Fitzsmythe Hall.
BOWERY THEATRE—Woman—Satan on Earth—Lady of the Lake.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—The Schoolmaster—How's Your Uncle?
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.
CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The last scene in the eventful life of Gen. Wm. Walker has been played. The steamship *Cahawba*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday from Havana, andounces the arrival there of the Spanish steamer *Francisco de Asis*, with the intelligence that Gen. Walker and Col. Rutler had been shot by the authorities of Honduras at Truxillo. No particulars are given.

The great Equinoctial storm which swept with such violence over the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday last reached this City and vicinity yesterday, though with its fury greatly abated. It was accompanied with very little wind, but the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Its advent was preceded by a dense fog, which interfered considerably with navigation in the bay and on the rivers. At Newark the rain fell in such floods that cellars and basements were overflowed, causing damage to the extent of thousands of dollars. Fire-engines were brought into requisition to clear the flooded premises. Several places were also struck by lightning, but no lives were lost.

By the Pony Express which arrived at St. Joseph on Wednesday night, we have advices from California to the afternoon of the 8th inst. Business at San Francisco remained much the same as at last advices. The Douglas State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 5th and 6th inst., and was fully attended. The character of the representation was such as to indicate the success of Douglas at the November election. The Bell and Everett Party also held a Convention at the same time, though very little importance was attached to the movement. It was considered probable that they would abandon their organization if such a policy should be suggested by advices from the East. The Republicans were actively engaged in canvassing the State, and were gaining the support of many Anti-Lecompton Democrats; while the Breckinridge men were discouraged by the accounts which had reached them from the Southern States.

Senator Douglas yesterday proceeded from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, where he was received by a procession of "Little Giants" and a great crowd of his admirers, and escorted through the streets of the city to his hotel. In the afternoon he delivered an address to a multitude of people, in which he discussed the usual topics. A meeting was also held last evening, which was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen who are traveling in Mr. Douglas' company.

The Republicans of Jersey City held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, and were addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson and Mr. Pangboen, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Evans, of Maryland.

The Prince of Wales visited the Provincial Exhibition, at Hamilton, yesterday morning, and was presented with an address by the President of the Agricultural Society. The royal party lunched at Dundurn Castle, the residence of Sir Allen McNab, and left for Detroit, *viâ* the Great Western Railway, at 2 P. M. The crowd of people in the City of Hamilton, drawn by the Prince of Wales' visit, together with the annual show, was immense.

Telegrams from Washington, as well as private advices, indicate that arrangements will soon be made with responsible parties for the building of the telegraph line to the Pacific. The lowest bidders, it is said, are about to withdraw their bids, in consequence of their inability to furnish the security stipulated for in the law on which the contract is based, and which Secretary Cobb rigidly demands. The result of their withdrawal will be, that the Secretary will be obliged to award the contract to Major Sibley and associates, who alone of all the bidders thus far, have shown their ability to execute it to the letter.

The Washington Aqueduct troubles, it is to be hoped, are now in a fair way of being permanently adjusted. The War Department has relieved Capt. Meigs from all the duties heretofore assigned him in connection with it, with directions to turn over everything immediately to Capt. Benham, recently appointed Chief Engineer of the Works. Capt. Meigs is also relieved from the charge of the construction of Fort Madison, and is assigned, instead, to the duty of constructing Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, Florida.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the correspondence relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales to this City, and invited the members of the Common Council to cooperate in extending to His Royal Highness the usual hospitalities. The weekly exhibit of the Comptroller sets forth that there was a balance in the treasury, Sept. 13, of $193,414 56. The Committee on Finance reported in favor of appropriating $500 for the funeral of Major Fairchild.

The Scottish games which were to have taken place at Jones' Wood yesterday, were postponed till next Monday on account of the weather. The dinner of the Caledonian Society took place at night, at the Mercer-Street House, at which a large gathering of the Clans took place, and at which Chieftains and Clansmen from other societies in the United States and Canada were present.

Before Judge Russell, in the Court of General Sessions, Messrs. Oakey Hall and James T. Brady appeared yesterday—the former presenting a petition from Charles Jefferds, charged, by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, but against whom no indictment has yet been found by a Grand Jury, with the double murder of Messrs. Walton and Mathews, in the Fourth-avenue, in July last. The defendant petitioned to be released on bail, inasmuch as two terms of that Court had elapsed since his imprisonment, and although the papers were in the office of the District-Attorney since the 18th of July, that official had taken no action in the matter, and had neglected to send them to the Grand Inquest. Judge Russell denied the motion, whereupon Mr. Brady proceeded to argue in favor of the petition, on the ground that he was retained in prison, clearly in violation of the statute, and that a persistence in this course would be considered a case of false imprisonment. Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, replied that Mr. Waterbury was absent, and as he did not know his intentions in the matter, he could say nothing. The defendant was removed to prison, his counsel announcing his determination to bring up the subject again on Monday. Only one case was tried yesterday, that of Christopher Cox, charged with felonious assault and battery, with intent to kill John Starcke, an oyster-saloon keeper. The dispute between them arose out of there being an insufficiency of butter in an oyster-stew. The evidence was of a singular character. The jury convicted the defendant of a simple assault, and he was fined $10. The application for an attachment against James B. Taylor, which was to have been made in the West Washington Market controversy, before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, was abandoned, the City having been put in possession of the Market under the order of Wednesday. The litigation of the City Railroad grants of the last Legislature was called up, but the defendants not being ready, was set down for Tuesday next, before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The Cheever Church controversy was set down for to-day, in the same Court.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday afternoon at the close of business, after a spirited speculation in New-York and Erie shares at an advance of 3 per cent., and a fair amount of sales in other descriptions. Erie closed 36½; Central 88½ per cent. Money rather easier to the Brokers. Exchange steady.

Flour again declined, having been more freely offered than it was sought after. Wheat was in good demand, and was somewhat firmer. Corn was scarce and dearer, though not active. Provisions, Molasses, Cotton, Hay and Tallow attracted more attention. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Coffee. Hops and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

Slavery Agitation—Invitation for the Prince of Wales to Visit the South.

One of the pieces of advice which Southern sages are constantly offering to Northerners is, to turn their attention to some other subject than Slavery, or as it is sometimes forcibly put, to "cease their eternal clatter about niggers." They constantly assure us that if we in these latitudes would only divert our thoughts from the institution, and spare ourselves the pain of dwelling on woes which we grossly exaggerate and can do nothing to alleviate, the halcyon days of the Republic would speedily return, and all sectional controversy be forever at an end.

The state of the case as we see it, however, is just the opposite of all this. According to our view of the matter, it is the constant preoccupation of the Southern mind by this one subject, the perpetual challenges addressed to our admiration on its behalf, the wearisome solicitations to praise and love what our manners and education teach us to detest, and though last, not least, the strenuous and unscrupulous efforts made through a long series of years to coerce us into a concurrence in spreading and extending it, that have drawn the masses of calm, sensible Northern men into the Anti-Slavery ranks. We are satisfied that two-thirds of the Republicans have become Republicans in order to get rid of a most intolerable bore. They are arrayed against Slavery, not because they care a straw how long the South chooses to keep it up, or how much she hugs it to her bosom, but because they are determined, by hook or crook, to be rid of the nuisance of discussing it, and of being solicited to adore it. They want to be able to meet Southern men without having to listen to a series of homilies on its beauties and advantages, and to secure either for themselves or their children the privilege of traveling South without being liable to tar and feathers on suspicion of not liking it. In fact the charges of raving fanaticism which are so frequently leveled against the small and insignificant coterie at the North, known as "radical Abolitionists," may be urged with fully as much justice against the whole Southern population. When a Southern man writes a novel, the chances are nine in ten it is devoted to an illustration of the patriarchal character of Slavery. If he writes a poem he is pretty sure to sing of plantation life. If he starts a magazine, be it a monthly or a quarterly, it is pretty sure to have for its great aim the elucidation of Southern theories touching the inferiority of the negro race. If he publishes lucubrations on political economy, he never gets beyond a demonstration of the advantages of forced labor. If he edits a newspaper, he devotes six columns a week to denunciations of Divine wrath upon all who think negroes worthy of their freedom. If you visit him, at his house, you have to give your opinion of the institution, and, if it be hostile, hear why you are wrong before you get through your soup, on the first day.

A notable instance of the extent to which this mania has laid hold of even the best bred Southerners, and of how fast it is converting them, in spite of their numerous social charms, into unconscionable bores, has just been afforded in the invitation to visit the South which has been transmitted to the Prince of Wales through Lord Lyons, by a number of Southern gentlemen from different States now assembled at Washington. They could not perform even this slight act of courtesy to a young man, whose age and position certainly ought to exempt him from being called on to participate in our domestic broils, without lugging in the "institution" in the first paragraph.

> "That broad and fertile agricultural region where we reside will present to the Prince an extended picture of wealth, prosperity and happiness, such as he has not observed elsewhere; for the spectacle of a great planting region, inhabited by gentlemen who own the soil and the laborers who cultivate it, is not to be seen outside of the Southern States of the Union. The plantations of the South, with their peculiar system of labor, and their abounding wealth, may well be looked upon by the future Sovereign of the British Empire with deep interest. The cotton fields of that fertile and extensive region supply the material from which much of the wealth and power of the British Empire is derived, and we are confident that, nowhere in this Republic does there exist a higher appreciation of that great nation than in the plantation States. We regard without jealousy the power and prosperity of a kindred people, with whom it is our wish at all times to live on friendly terms."

Nobody, certainly, except a raving Abolitionist, or a raving Pro-Slavery man, could, on such an occasion, indite anything in worse taste than the foregoing. From those who are familiar with the dreary solitude and desolation of the Southern landscape, with the total absence of the smiling homes and farms of small cultivators, which are the charm and glory of "Old and New-England," and of the essence of all rural beauty, this allusion to the "extended picture of wealth, prosperity and happiness which the South displays as contrasted with anything the Prince has seen elsewhere," will only draw a smile; but the reason why he has never seen anything equal to it,—"*for* it is inhabited by gentlemen who *own* the soil, and the *laborers* who cultivate it—is, when addressed to the heir of a crown whose power and greatness is due entirely to the laborer's owning himself, a piece of such very bad breeding that nothing but hopeless fanaticism can excuse it. What follows is of a piece with it:

> "By visiting us the Prince will be able to judge for himself of our social condition, and he will, we trust, bear with him when he quits our shores an increased respect for our institutions. It is a most happy result when the leading minds of the great nations are fully instructed as to the real condition of their respective States; when they overthrow the barriers which prejudice or misguided philanthropy seeks to build up, and when they exert their energies to bring about as far as possible a friendly and unrestricted commerce between the people of each."

This paragraph suggests in broad homespun style, that if the Prince be imbued with Anti-Slavery ideas, it is due to "prejudice or misguided philanthropy," and that if he saw the system his views would be changed, and he would carry back to England with him the comfortable conviction that the best thing that could happen to the millions of working-men over whom he is to reign would be to be owned, lashed, clothed and fed, by their employers, and that the deep-rooted hostility to Slavery with which the laws, and literature, and sentiments of the British nation are impregnated, and which there is just as much chance of shaking, as of destroying their confidence in *habeas corpus* or trial by jury, was a monstrous blunder. A more thoroughly thoughtless, inconsiderate mode—a mode displaying less tact or taste,—of inviting a young gentleman in the Prince's position to visit them, it would have been hard to devise. The only parallel to it we can think of, would be an invitation addressed to the heir apparent of Abdul Medjid to dine off hog and hominy, in order that he might see what asses his family and countrymen were in not using the pig as an article of diet.

Russia and Austria—Prospects of the Italian Question.

As the waves of popular emotion which run before the advance of Garibaldi and his liberating forces, rise higher and higher towards the north of Italy, it becomes more and more important for all who are interested in the future of Europe to satisfy themselves as to the position in which Austria will find herself whenever events shall compel her, as compel her in all human probability they must, to take the field in defence of her Italian possessions. A single-handed conflict between Austria and Italy might very well be fought out to the end without involving the general peace of the world; and in spite of all that is to be said of the military advantages with which Austria would enter upon such a conflict, it may reasonably be doubted whether the military skill of Garibaldi and of the Piedmontese Generals leading on the enthusiasm of twenty-five millions of Italians already flushed with victory and fighting on their own soil, must not prove an overmatch for the discipline of the Austrian masses, uninspired either by confidence in their leaders, or by the character of their cause, and harassed by all the ills which a bankrupt exchequer can prepare for an expeditionary army. But Austria cannot enter Italy with an ally, and Europe remain tranquil. Is it, then, probable, that in any circumstances Austria can count upon any one of the great Powers for armed support in a Venetian campaign?

Ten years ago such a question might have been asked with anxiety and answered without hesitation. The temper and the convictions which only a year since drew Prussia and Germany suddenly forward into a grand line of reserve behind the Austrian army, driven to a stand before Verona by a victorious Franco-Sardinian alliance, could have insured, ten years ago, an equal support to Austria in a purely Italian contest. Then it was a maxim of the Teutonic creed that Germany must be defended on the Adige; and democratic Frankfort clamored for the slavery of Venice as a condition of German freedom. Now, however, all this is changed, and the utmost which German sympathy, whispering seductive tendernesses from the lips of a Prussian Prince-Regent, into the ear of an Austrian Emperor at Toplitz, can promise, is an advance of Germany to the rescue should any but Italian bayonets attempt the liberation of the Queen of the Adriatic. In an Austro-Italian war, Austria must assume the device under which Italy fought so gallantly in 1847, even at the risk of faring no better than Italy then did; unless she can count upon the assistance of the great Empire which for forty years maintained the Austrian Police of the Holy Alliance all over Europe.

And no efforts have of late been spared by the Austrian Press and by Continental journals favorable to that falling cause of dynastic legitimacy with which Austria has so long been identified, to persuade the world that Alexander II. is seriously meditating a return to the ways of his father, and that Russia is once more preparing to stand by Austria in Venetia as she stood by her in Hungary. Rumors of reconciliations between Vienna and St. Petersburg under the beneficent auspices of Berlin,—of projected interviews at Warsaw between the Czar and the Kaiser,—of growing distrust between the Hermitage and the Tuilleries, are disseminated all over Europe. The unquestionable truth, that the defeat of the idea of dynastic legitimacy by the idea of satisfied nationalities, is involved in the triumph of the Italian Revolution, is steadily invoked to prove that Russia cannot look indifferently on while national armies overthrow in Italy the foundations on which the throne of the Romanoffs rests as really as that of the Hapsburgs or the Bourbons.

Those who put faith in stories and arguments of this kind, however, forget that the reign and the policy of Napoleon III. have radically altered all the conditions of the great European commonwealth. The reëstablishment of the French Empire upon the ruins of the system of 1815, was but the first step in a series of events which have converted Russia from being the fortress of Western legitimacy into the great revolutionary Power of the East; and have made her in Greece and in European Turkey responsible for the same ideas which France has protected into life and victory in the Italian peninsula. Indeed there can scarcely be a doubt that the maintenance of the Austrian Empire has become very much more important to France than it is to Russia, and that the Emperor Napoleon is just now far more likely to lend his good offices toward preventing the complete downfall of the House of Hapsburg than the Emperor Alexander. For the dismemberment of Austria following upon the constitution of the Kingdom of Italy would in all likelihood accomplish the long dream of Teutonic patriotism, and compel the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. France would thus find herself faced on the Rhine by one powerful neutrality equal in numbers to herself, and balanced on the Mediterranean by another, so fortunate in its position, its genius, and its resources, that a very few years must put it among the first of maritime States. The plainest dictates of policy accordingly make it imperative upon a French sovereign, however liberal he may be in disposition, and however little reason he may have for dealing gently with the Hapsburgs, to secure Austria against the tremendous shock which a successful attack of Italy upon her Venetian dominion must give to his whole system.

To persuade or to diplomatize Austria into a peaceful withdrawal from Venice, would be the highest victory which Napoleon III. could now win; and such incidents as the popular outburst against the Papal Government at Pesaro, and the Garibaldian plot at Udine, in Adriatic Austria, of which the last European steamer brings us the intelligence, must excite the greatest uneasiness at Paris as well as at Vienna. It is the interest of all the world of Italy, which can triumph more surely by triumphing more slowly—of Austria, and of France, that Venetia should not be delivered by a convulsion. Russia alone, so far from aiding to prevent such a convulsion, has everything to gain from its occurrence. For Austria's extremity is indeed become Russia's opportunity. The whole Greek race, from the Austrian frontiers to the Levant, detests Austria little less than Turkey, and the whole Greek race, with its tributary streams, looks to Russia as the Italians of 1859 looked to France. In Moldo-Wallachia, for instance, the Austrian occupation of 1854-'55 bequeathed to the mixed populations of that magnificent territory the most intense hatred of the Austrian name. The armies of Count Coronini made themselves more odious than the Bashi-bazouks of the Sultan, and an alliance between Austria and Russia would strike as severe a blow at the influence of the latter Power, in those regions, as an alliance between Austria and France would have inflicted upon the influence of Napoleon in Lombardy. In the Kingdom of Greece, in the Ionian Isles, where Austria represents, to the Greeks, the detested English protectorate, throughout European Turkey, where the oppressed millions of the Greek Church have learned to regard Austria as at once the most tyrannical of Romanist States, and the subtlest ally of the Porte, Russia would find in a general chaos of the Austrian empire the most certain avenues to the reconquest of all her prestige in the East, and the readiest way to Constantinople.

Within the circle of the Austrian empire itself Russia finds other motives to an anti-Austrian attitude of the most decisive character. Hungary bears Russia no malice for the war of 1849; the Sclavonic subjects of Francis Joseph ask nothing better than an overt declaration in behalf of the great Sclavic nationality by the Czar; the riverian populations of the Danube look to Russia for the assertion of the freedom of navigation and commerce on that mighty river, guaranteed by the treaty of Paris, and systematically deferred by Austria.

To talk, then, of an alliance between Russia and Austria, in the actual state of the world, is to attribute to the Court of St. Petersburgh a blindness and folly only to be expected from another Czar Paul, and certainly not to be looked for from the astute and able Gortschakoff.

Rather a Sensible Disunionist.

It has been very difficult to ascertain what the South is afraid of in the event of Lincoln's election. The *Herald* has been assuring them that Lincoln intends to take out writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of freeing the slaves, and that the Wide Awakes are a *posse comitatus*, organized for the purpose of serving the papers. There is only now and then, however, a Southern fool foolish enough to give any heed to such trash. But many persons in that latitude seem to apprehend proceedings of some kind against their peace,—some interference of Congress with their rights,—some invasion of their Territories,—or some marked interference with their domestic institution,—the nature of which they do not understand, but which will demand armed resistance.

The Hon. J. Foster Marshall, a State Senator from the Abbeville District in South Carolina, takes a different and much more rational view of the subject. He has been writing a very long letter in reply to some questions from his constituents,—one of which inquired whether he was for immediate secession in the event of Lincoln's election. He replies that he is,—and proceeds to give his reasons therefor. He does not anticipate any "overt act" of injustice on the part of the Republican Administration:—but he sets forth his real apprehensions thus:

> "They will first lull us into false security by an outward show of protection to our property and an adherence to the Constitution. Our fears being quieted, they will then commence instilling their insidious poison by distributing the $80,000,000 of treasury liberally to our people in the way of offices at home and abroad; by putting men of their own stamp into our post-offices, and on our post-roads. *They will hunt out all the men in our midst who have "tender consciences" upon the subject of Slavery,* and ply them with promises of office and position, until they yield themselves a willing instrument in their hands to carry on the hellish work in our midst. Our people in this way will become so familiarized with these small acts of aggression, that in a short time men in our midst will begin to say *it is not such a bad Government after all*—if other States can stand it, South Carolina ought. After a few more years men will be found who have taken care, in the meantime, to sell their negroes, and pocketed the price of the blood, *to talk about the right which a master has to set his negroes free if he desires, and that the law now prohibiting it ought to be repealed.* In this way will be formed parties in every district and county of the slaveholding States, sustaining this dominant party. These small parties will increase under the auspices and patronage of the Black Republicans, until, district after district, county after county, falls into their power. They will so circumvent and surround Slavery with a cordon of Free States on our North and West; and with the Atlantic on our East, and the Gulf on our South, they will make Slavery "stink in our nostrils." *To save ourselves, our wives and our children, from the contaminating influence of the insolent and rebellious negro, we will be made to abolish Slavery ourselves.* They will not commit the *overt act* that some Union men are waiting for. Not they! But they will bring to bear the whole force and power of the Government upon the South, in such a way that *Abolition will be far preferable than the attempt to hold the negro in Slavery,* with such influences acting and inciting him to rapine and murder."

This strikes us as a very curious revelation. It throws quite a new light upon the real apprehensions of those who assume to speak for the South, and who threaten secession so loudly in the event of Lincoln's election. What they fear is not *Northern* Abolitionism, but the possible growth of an Abolition Party *at home*. They are afraid that Southern slaveholders will be encouraged to study this question for themselves,—that they will be relieved from the systematic terrorism which now stifles all thought, all inquiry, all discussion of the real influence of Slavery, and that in this way they may come to think that it is not the divine institution which they are now taught and required, to believe it. "Tender consciences" may perhaps be respected by the Federal Government, instead of being crushed out and trodden upon. Men may be appointed to office who do not believe in the divinity of Slavery, and who think that a slaveholder ought to be allowed to emancipate his slaves, if he desires it. And in this way the public sentiment of the South may come to look with toleration,—and finally with favor,—upon the project of emancipation.

This is the danger which the Disunionists propose to avert by secession, if Mr. Marshall may be regarded as a competent witness. We are free to acknowledge that there is some ground for Mr. Marshall's apprehensions. We believe he has stated,—in exaggerated terms but with substantial truth,—the only danger which Slavery will incur from Republican ascendency in the Federal Government. So far as federal authority can be rightfully exercised in the premises, we have no doubt that it will be used to *protect the people of the Southern States* in regulating their domestic institutions in their own way. So far as the States, at all events, are concerned, we presume a Republican administration will accept the principle of Popular Sovereignty. If the people of South Carolina choose to maintain Slavery, they will be allowed to do so, and will be protected in doing so against invasion from any quarter. If they choose to abolish it, we see no reason why they should not be allowed to exercise that right.

This, however, does not suit that class of Southern politicians who claim the right to rule the Southern people, and who stifle all freedom of action, of speech and of thought, as effectually as the King of Naples or the Emperor of Austria. They will tolerate nothing of the kind. And the people of South Carolina are to secede from the Union, lest the Federal Government should secure them the right of doing as they please! This is the "outrage" for which Disunion is proposed as a remedy.

Gen. Walker Shot.

We have from Honduras, by way of Havana, the intelligence that Gen. Walker with his principal officer had been shot. No one can hesitate to say that his fate was just. He had braved it over and over again, and would have been the last, we presume, to complain of it. When he made a private and therefore a piratical war upon a foreign State, he deliberately took all the chances of such war. He knew perfectly the penalties of failure, and understood thoroughly the public necessities which would compel their enforcement. His name had become a terror to all the States of Central America. Their Governments, with reason, regarded him as their enemy, and found their only security against a renewal of his attacks in his death.

Yet there are thousands in this country who will hear of his death with regret,—as that of a man who had qualities and capacities entitling him to a better fate. Throughout his career he has shown a degree of steady courage, of unflinching tenacity of purpose, under the most disheartening reverses, which would have earned for him a high position, if they had been used in subordination to law and in harmony with the public good. He was a man of education, of amiable temper, with not the least apparent predisposition to deeds of violence and bloodshed. But, from the date of his first raid upon Northern Mexico, the passion for conquering and civilizing some new region of the earth seized and subdued him like a mania. He had neither suitable men nor sufficient means for such an undertaking.

Walker owes his fate to the inefficiency of our Government in enforcing our laws. If Southern juries had done their duty, and punished his violations of international law and of our own statutes, he could never have renewed the career which has had so disastrous an end. We are not surprised that the Administration at Washington should have rejoiced at the news of his capture and prospective execution. Those who through fear winked at crimes which they dared not indorse, would naturally welcome relief from their embarrassment, at whatever cost, to the victim of their imbecility.

The Mayor and the Croton Board.—The Committee of Aldermen, who have been investigating the allegations of Mayor Wood against Messrs. Craven and Tapaan, have adjourned without day. There was an amply sufficient reason for their doing so, in the fact that there was nothing further to engage their deliberations; the Mayor having declined to sustain his original charges, or to make any rejoinder to the defence submitted by the Engineer and his colleague. It is needless to say that this adjournment is the precursor of a decision favorable to the defendants. It may take the shape either of a judgment by default, the prosecutor having failed to make his appearance; or going to the merits, it may establish the innocence of the accused upon each count of this fraudulent indictment. To this latter verdict Messrs. Craven and Tappan are evidently entitled. With a reckless disregard of the truth or falsehood of his complaint, the Mayor swooped down upon these gentlemen with charges wholly inconsistent with the supposition of their skill, knowledge and official integrity. Had he been able to make his case good, he would have lowered their official standing in the community to a level with his own. When, therefore, his pretended facts are encountered by overwhelming evidence of their falsity, and the motives of the occasion are so distinctly illustrated, it is the most obvious duty of the investigating tribunal not merely to declare the "case not proven," but to declare it incapable of proof. The testimony presented by the defence authorizes this comprehensive verdict, and public opinion will be satisfied with nothing less.

The position of Mayor Wood in this matter is one which no public officer careful of his character and reputation could envy. He has made charges of the most serious character against gentlemen holding places of public trust and responsibility, for the purpose of effecting their removal. He probably anticipated the prompt coöperation of the Common Council, without inquiry. When he found them disposed to scrutinize his charges, and to give the accused the benefit of a fair trial, he abandoned the whole case. His course is a confession, either that his original charges were groundless, or that he does not care enough for the public good to prove them. If they were true, he is faithless to his trust in not prosecuting them. If they are false he should never have made them.

A Distrusted Steward.—Within a week from this morning, three millions of dollars, just borrowed by the City, will pass into the hands of the Chamberlain, making an aggregate of nearly four millions of money actually in the hands of that officer. It becomes an inquiry of the highest moment to know if the Chamberlain intends to make the Artisans' Bank the depository of this enormous amount? That institution, with a paid-up capital of $400,000,—with impaired credit,—staggering under the blow inflicted by its expulsion from the Clearing House—and with every reason to doubt its ability to sustain itself in such well-merited reverses, is certainly the last Bank to which prudence would consign the custody of a sum so large. It remains to be seen whether the Chamberlain will defy public opinion, and stake so big a venture upon this frightful risk.

It may also be worth an inquiry to ascertain what interest the bank thus favored is to pay for so much capital. Notwithstanding the City treasure was taken from the hands of Mr. Stout ostensibly because he declined to pay interest at the Mayor's demand, on the public deposit, it is well understood that not a cent of interest has been asked of or paid by the new depositary. The cause assigned for Mr. Stout's removal was a mere pretext, because no law required such payment, nor had the Mayor a shadow of right to make the demand. His neglect to require interest from his new favorite proves conclusively the fraudulent character of the reason assigned.

Defence of Insanity—Some amusement was created in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, by a humorous excuse assigned by Mr. Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, why he should be exonerated from jury duty. Being summoned as a juror, he wrote upon the back of the precept to the effect that he ought to be deemed disqualified because he was generally deemed crazy for having asserted a wish for the dissolution of the Union, and a belief that the Constitution was a "league with death and covenant with hell." This excuse was returned to the Clerk, and afterwards handed round within the Bar. As Mr. Johnson was not excused, however, we suppose it must be considered that strong Anti-Slavery sentiments are not deemed in the Supreme Court necessarily amounting to insanity.

Hon. S. S. Cox.—We referred not long since to the charges made against Mr. Cox, Member of Congress from Ohio, of having written letters from Washington puffing himself very extravagantly in the columns of the Ohio *Statesman*. The charge was very indignantly denied by Mr. Cox, and a letter is now published from a Mr. Joline of this State, asserting that he was the author of the letter referred to, and that Mr. C. had not the slightest connection of any sort with it. The charge seems to have originated in partisan malice and to have been without the slightest foundation in fact.

Minor Topics.

—The latest joke perpetrated by the playful people of Arkansas deserves something more than passing mention in a newspaper paragraph; it should be placed on record as an enduring monument to the virtues of Southern extremists. A newsdealer, by the name of Marsh, for vending a few copies of the *Tribune* in Arkansas, was captured by a delegation from that State, tried and sentenced to be hung. Now, to circulate the *Tribune* may be a crime, very probably it is, yet it scarcely merits so severe a punishment as death at the hands of the hangman. At the worst it can only be construed as an error in taste and judgment, and as Mr. Marsh did not order the copies for personal perusal, but only to fill a special demand, the sin does not lie at his door. The gentlemen guilty of longing for the *Tribune* are certainly amenable to punishment, and as it might be difficult to point them out in so thickly settled a State as Arkansas, an indiscriminate hanging of the whole population would insure an individual retribution and subserve the ends of justice generally.

—The editor of the New York *Wine-Press*, true to the Horatian traditions, mingles letters with the grape, and commonly with equal advantage to both. But in his latest issue, he puts a strange wrong upon a live man by first taking away his identity, and then burying him. He gives Mr. Thackeray the credit of writing an "Inauguration Ode" in the *Cornhill Magazine*, professedly the work of "Father Prout," and then clasp the late William Maguinn into the Father's shoes. This is a curious lapse, for if not all the world at least all the London *Globe* knows that Father Prout is a human entity now existing as the witty Paris correspondent of that estimable journal; that he neither is nor ever was the "late William Maginn," and that he wrote his own "ode" over his own signature at the request of Mr. Thackeray, who is one of the Father's few remaining and most faithful cronies. Such are the eccentricities of fame, when she hides herself like a burglar under an alias.

—A man in Pennsylvania was bitten by a rattlesnake. Eleven full glasses of whisky were administered to him and he very soon died. The Coroner's jury must have been somewhat at a loss in pronouncing a verdict as to the cause of his death.

—A composer, of indifferent fame, has projected a piece of music at the President which he calls "Buchanan's Grand March." An ingenious irony might be discovered lurking in the title, were it not that the air is too lively and joyous to characterise the stampede from the White House, which will occur about the 4th of March next. All things—and the dedication considered—the Rogue's March would have been a more appropriate though less cuphonius title.

Amusements.

The operatic world is for the time-being, become a sort of Capt. Macheath, and may reasonably sing with that too impressionable minion of the moon,

How happy could I be with either,
Were 'tother dear charmer away!

For really, between the splendid presence, rich voice, and effective declamation of Cortesi, and the astonishing execution, fiery *abandon*, and dramatic feeling of Fabbri, the most fastidious votary of the Muse may well own a divided allegiance. The damp and sultry atmosphere of last night came in, however, to the rescue of the doubting world, and decided the question "under which Queen?" for most rational people, by keeping them peacefully at home. In the dense and "muggy" air of such an evening, the very idea of a crowded theatre, ablaze with lights, and palpitating with excitement, is odious. Madame Cortesi's grand *Duo*, with Musiani in *Il Poliuto*, is too literally an *auto da fé* to be undergone with impunity at such a temperature. Thanks to the wise abstinence of the dress-circle, the parquet at the Academy were able with less peril to their health and comfort to enjoy Madame Fabbri's impassioned interpretation of the part of *Violetta*, and Signor Stigelli's not less impassioned execution of the extremely sentimental *rôle* of *Alfrede*. If the music of this *rôle* were better worth singing than it is, Signor Stigelli could hardly sing it better, the peculiar and highly pronounced tenderness which pervades the whole conception, exactly hitting as well the personal as the national characteristics of this very expressive tenor.

To-night we have the "Sicilian Vespers" once more, and this time, we trust, without the Gallic infusion which gave it a somewhat too polyglottic tint on Wednesday.

Winter Garden.—We do not see how, considering the crowded state of this theatre, nightly, since the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the circumstance that Mrs. Williams takes her benefit to-night can crowd it more. And yet, perhaps, an additional number, by one of those compressible feats known to managers, may enjoy the occasion, which is one of rich promise. An Irish drama, of peculiar construction, entitled "Phelim O'Donnell; or, The Leprechaun," will be produced for the first time, in which Mr. and Mrs. Williams, with the best *artistes* in the Company, will appear. Those who may be somewhat doubtful as to the precise origin and present standing in society of "The Leprechaun," had better purchase tickets before the box-office closes for the day, for their opportunity for enlightenment on that point will be very precarious, if they wait for the crush of the evening when the doors open. Besides the new drama, two favorite pieces will be presented.

Wallack's Theatre.—"The Royalist" continues to attract large audiences. It appears to improve at each representation. A lively farce, called "Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall," imported from London, has been played as an afterpiece during the week. Without possessing much merit, it keeps the audience in a roar of laughter, and thereby answers its purpose.

Niblo's.—Mr. Forrest repeats the character of *Hamlet* again to-night. He is sure of a crowded house.

—The wishes of Baron Renfrew as regards the privacy of his reception at Cambridge are to be implicitly regarded. The students, however, will have an opportunity of personally paying their respects to the distinguished visitor in one of the halls belonging to the corporation of the University.

FREE LOVE.

Expose of the Affairs of the Late "Unitary Household."

Progress and Prospects of the Free-Lovers.

Some five years ago, the bold attitude assumed by the Socialists, in this City, drew public attention to them, and the iniquitous deeds of that extreme section which came to be known as "Free-Lovers," were exposed from time to time in the columns of the Daily Press. The first local development of Socialism, however, dates back through a period of twenty years. Free-Love, the bolder and more immodest phase of the Fourierite philosophy, is comparatively recent. Its progress has been remarkably rapid,—either because the license which it permits is peculiarly suited to the disposition of the lower classes existent in a great city, or, as pietists will contend, from the proneness of mankind to commit wickedness. Be the reason what it may, the growth of this ulcerous abomination of unrestrained lust is constant, and is virtually unchecked by legal enactment or by the general condemnation of the community. Occasional raids of the Police force upon public places, like that which resulted in the discomfiture of the Free-Love League in the Fall of 1855, effect only a temporary diversion,—the routed parties are quite sure of retaining a degree of vitality which enables them to reappear in a shape even more formidable and mischievous than before.

When **Albert Brisbane** espoused the doctrines of **Charles Fourier**, now nearly twenty years since, it was not difficult to discern that a malevolent influence had begun to work upon American society. A compendium of the theories of **Fourier**, published by Mr. **Brisbane** soon after his return from the schooling of his master, was thrown broadcast over the country. The personal cooperation of Mr. **Horace Greeley** was early secured, and first the *New-Yorker* and then the *Tribune* became the acknowledged channels of the new philosophy. The *Phalanx*, a Socialist organ, was started in this City, expressly to advocate the Fourierite doctrine, and then the *Tribune* gave Mr. **Brisbane** the use of three columns a week for the fuller elucidation and exposition of the new theory. The maxim of this creed was expressed in the formula that "attractions are proportional to destinies,"—in other and simpler words, that "license of the sexes" should be the rule of society. The progress of the new doctrine became rapid. Associations, based upon the broadest foundations of license, sprang into life at different points, from Massachusetts to Wisconsin. The costly and unfortunate experiment of Brook-Farm was tried in the former State; a similar but less pretentious establishment was organized in Western New-York; others were founded in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The sole survivor of these communities is the North American Phalanx, in New-Jersey, now used chiefly as a sort of Hospital for incurables. During the period which was marked by the birth of these establishments, a Central Socialistic Organization held the chief direction in this City, aided by the efforts of affiliated Societies in Boston and Philadelphia. A new weekly paper, the *Harbinger*, was started here, under the editorship of Mr. **Brisbane** and his *fidus Achates*, **Osborne Macdaniel** and Mr. **Parke Godwin**, of the *Evening Post*, entered the list as aid to **Brisbane**, publishing a carefully prepared compend of **Fourier's** doctrine. Mr. **Greeley** was a constant friend of the new movement, and his ardent battle in its defence with the *Courier and Enquirer* is still remembered. Then, **Margaret Fuller** entered the field, incorporating into her work on *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* the most objectionable of the sophisms of **Fourier**. Then came Dr. **Lazarus**, and **Stephen Pearl Andrews**, and **Josiah Warren**, and **Thomas L. Nichols** and his wife **Mary Gove**,—the latter of whom capped the sheaf of literary wickedness by the publication of her autobiographical novel of *Mary Lyndon* in the Summer of 1855.

Having grown strong by these repeated accessions of powerful aid, the Socialistic element speedily gained for itself a prominent position. It shook off, one by one, the shackles of conventional etiquette, assumed a working garb, and held its head boldly up. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of Mrs. **Gove Nichols'** bad book, the Free-Love "League" was formally organized. Readers of the **Times** do not need to be reminded how this remarkable organization sped and flourished, nor how it was broken up by force on the night of the 18th of October, 1855. The "League" was a step beyond the bounds at which *Mary Lyndon* stopped; just as *Mary Lyndon* took one step bolder than that of anything which had preceded it. *Mary Lyndon* advised the most promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, the utter abrogation of the marriage tie, the sundering of family relations. The projectors of the "League" reduced all this theory to practice. The headquarters, at No. 555 Broadway, became a house of call; its character was notorious, and its immorality was finally carried to such a pitch that, in deference to the sentiment of an outraged community, exasperated by the timely and fearless exposures of its character, given in the columns of the respectable Press, the heavy hand of the law was laid upon it, and it ceased to be.

The inherent vitality of iniquity, however, preserves it from utter demolition. So it came about that Free-Love took a new shape—a shape more specious, but even more obnoxious and baleful. Three years after the explosion in Broadway, a new establishment was opened in Stuyvesant-street. A period of silent, but active preparation had been passed by the Free-Lovers in the organization and equipment of a concern to which was given the name of "The Unitary Household." The new experiment was formally inaugurated early in the month of May, 1858. From this point dates the latest and most repulsive development of the Free-Love system.

Great pains had been taken to preserve the secret of this establishment from the knowledge of the public. The meetings at which the measures preliminary to its organization were discussed and adopted, were strictly private. None but those were known to be positively indoctrinated with the new theories were permitted to take part in the arrangements of the leaders. No whisper of the project found breath, so well was the secret preserved, until the house had been in full operation for more than a month. The first public *exposé* of the Free-Love revival was made in the columns of the **Times**, on the 22d of June, 1858, in an article published under the heading of "Practical Socialism in New-York." In that article, it was shown how the so-called "Unitary Household" was essentially a Free-Love institution; how it was originated, peopled and sustained by the parties who had been prominent actors in the orgies at No. 555 Broadway; and how the plausible pretext that it was merely an experiment in cheap living was intended to cloak the real design and purpose of that enterprise. A long and indignant letter from Mr. **B. F. Underhill** was the immediate result of that publication. That individual, acknowledging himself to be the responsible person concerned in the conduct of the "Household," scornfully rejected the imputation that the Free-Love taint existed in his establishment, and professed himself aggrieved at the attempt to stigmatize his friends and supporters as practical disciples of Socialistic heresy. The force of this disclaimer, however, was materially weakened by the following fatal admission, made towards the close of the same letter:

"I am not so thin-skinned," observed Mr. **Underhill**, "as to be troubled about anything which may be said about me in this community, however untruthful or malignant it may be. I have long since learned that so long as a man has any reputation to save, his usefulness is stultified. Be it known, then, *that I am a Free Lover*, and not a slave lover—*that I believe the institution of civilized Marriage to be at variance with the instincts of human nature*, which rebel against all systems of slavery; that it is opposed to the principles of Christianity and Protestantism, carried out to their logical sequence. I believe *that whatever is lovable to us we should love*, as whatever is beautiful to us we should admire, *without the impertinent interference of either State, Church, or public opinion. I believe that the passion of love should be as free as the passion of friendship or parentalism.*"

This candid avowal is of no sort of consequence, when considered simply as the utterance of an individual; but when it is regarded as the deliberately expressed opinion of a man who stands at the head of a movement which he would have the public believe is pure and beneficent, it assumes a greater and deeper significance. The captain of a ship who should announce himself as a pirate, bent upon roaming the sea for the avowed purpose of satisfying his avarice and his lust, would find it extremely difficult to convince a community that his associates were not of the same kidney with himself. Therefore, in making the avowal which **Underhill** did, in 1858, he proved the case against himself, and effectually "stultified" all his previous assertions, much as he dreaded that alternative; for it was clear that his establishment was founded as a theatre for the exercise of the pernicious and lustful passions which the doctrine of "Free-Love" engenders. It subsequently appeared that certain respectable persons were really seduced into giving countenance to the iniquity, from the flattering prospects of cheap living which were assiduously held out, and from the studious concealment of the real objects of the enterprise; but these innocent parties soon discovered their error, and were not slow in making their exit from the "Home." Other victims were similarly entrapped, a year later, in the establishment on East Fourteenth-street. Of that concern we shall speak presently. Both in Stuyvesant-street and in Fourteenth-street the respectable element was deceived by specious pretence, and taken in by plausible argument. The real nature of the institution remained the same throughout.

It was to be expected that a field which offered such rich plunder would not be destitute of occupants. Nor was the first "Unitary Household" a failure, pecuniarly or experimentally. As a financial operation, it proved to be decidedly profitable; as an experiment in the practical application of Free-Love doctrine, it was more than successful; it was a positive triumph of Lust. Men and women who threw aside the decent forms of society flocked to the doors, to seek admittance to the full delights of that which seemed to them an earthly Paradise, and none were turned away who approved themselves worthy to enjoy the privilege of membership. But a few months elapsed before the small house in Stuyvesant-street became too restricted for the accommodation of daily applicants; and then a bolder step was resolved upon. In the Spring of 1859, **Underhill**, who continued to administer the affairs of the "Home," announced that he had leased four houses on East Fourteenth-street, directly opposite the Academy of Music, and soon afterwards the establishment in Stuyvesant-street was broken up, and its inmates transferred to the more sumptuous quarters provided for them. From this point, we have the record of a series of disgusting abominations, culminating in a disastrous commotion and a general collapse.

The specious pretext of the economy of associated effort, was the lure held out to the general public at the start of this new experiment. That it was an effective lure, had been abundantly shown by the result in Stuyvesant-street; for, although many victims had retired from the first concern, their failure to enlighten the community as to the results of their own experience left a clear field for the renewed practice of arts similar to those by which they themselves had been deceived. The bait was spread in the most tempting fashion. A printed "Circular" was sent out to give information of the plan and its objects; and to this Circular was attached a scale of prices which was to obtain in the table arrangements of the "Household." Meats were to be furnished, *à la carte*, at the very moderate price of 4 to 5 cents per plate; vegetables at from 2 to 3 cents per plate; bread, butter, &c., 1 cent; soups, 2 cents; tea and coffee, 2 cents; fish, 4 to 5 cents. The aggregate weekly rent of the four buildings was to be assessed upon the different apartments, public as well as private; the general expenses of the household were to be assessed *pro rata*. In this way, it was argued, the cost of a family would be reduced to one-third the amount usually paid for the maintenance of separate establishments. Moreover, it was represented that the "Chief," who assumed the direction of affairs, was an officer who charged himself with the administration "in trust in behalf of the Household." The programme was a pleasant one, and numbers found their way to the "Household;" the curious were invited to dine at the restaurant attached to the premises, for the purpose of proving for themselves the superior economy of the regulations; the members of the City Press were button-holed and solicited to say a good word for an enterprise which promised so fairly. Some six months passed away, and over a hundred persons had become inmates of the "Household." The Chief drove a flourishing trade, and plumed himself upon his success. To all appearances, the problem of cheap living had begun to be solved, and the public leaned to the belief that there was really something tangible in the theories of **Charles Fourier**.

Presently, however, suspicious circumstances came to light. The leading spirits of the enterprise were detected in evil practices. The license of the sexes grew bolder. Unblushing adultery was no uncommon circumstance. The serving-maids were debauched; children of tender years fell victims to the arts of accomplished seducers; lust raged, and decency was banished. As these facts, one by one, came out, those among the inmates whose sympathies remained true to the better instincts of humanity, fled the premises, carrying with them a story of their experiences which almost transcended belief. Instances have been related to us of the universal license which prevailed among the managers of the establishment and their chosen companions. It was no uncommon occurrence for brother and sister, cousins, and other relatives, to associate together as man and wife. To ruin a child was regarded as a pleasant deed. To seduce a wife was considered no wrong to the husband. To produce abortion was no sin. A case of divorce, in which a well-known medical man of this City figured as the "affinity" of the faithless wife, occurred during the existence of the "Household," and occasioned some agreeable gossip among the inmates. Another married woman, who forsook her husband years since, lived, and still lives, in open alliance with her chosen paramour. The daughter of a leading Socialist was given away to a libertine, who had expressed to the father a desire to possess the person of his child. Neither priest nor magistrate blessed the union, and the happy pair are now residing in a quiet town in Connecticut. Young lads, following the example set them by their elders, made free advances to young girls in the public parlors of the house, and, on one occasion at least, were visited with condign punishment by parents whose natures revolted at precocious infamy. In the presence of deeds such as these, it was not wonderful that none but the utterly depraved finally remained to sustain the fortunes of the "Household."

Early last Spring, it became painfully evident to the "Chief" that his establishment must come to an end. The defection of so many of his supporters withdrew his means of subsistence. Free-Lovers are not usually endowed with a surplus of cash, nor is their industry so energetic as to insure them constant or satisfactory returns. The simultaneous stampede from the premises of a score of families left a residuum of feculence, from which nothing but destruction could be extracted. The rent of the four handsome houses which for a year had constituted the "Unitary Household," was regularly running on at the rate of $7,000 per year; and the current expenses were too great to be carried by the handful of enthusiasts who were left. Under these circumstances, the "Chief" determined to close his doors. His brief dream of Paradise was ended, and his creditors grew clamorous. It was announced that the "Household" would be dissolved at the expiration of one week; and the poor wretches who still sought shelter therein were notified that they must seek other qureters. The week came to its close, the doors were shut, and the landlord of the premises took possession of the furniture in satisfaction of his unpaid rent. The experiment closed in a cloud of disaster. The furniture, much of it of the richest pattern, had been purchased on credit; the creditors are still, in part at least, unpaid. A milk company has an unsatisfied claim of about $400 against the concern. Butchers have been defrauded, and grocers and bakers have come to grief. The total liabilities are believed to be not far from $6,000. For this sum there are no assets to show, nor is there any hope that the creditors of the "Household" will ever benefit by the worth of a penny from their dealings with it. The amiable editor of the *Tribune* is reported to be a sufferer by the collapse to the amount of $500—that sum having been loaned to the "Chief" at the outset of his great experiment.

So ends, ostensibly, the history of the "Unitary Household."

But, lest any credulous soul should conceive this to be the end of "Free-Love," it may be well to add that the institution of the "Home" still exists in a modified form. New quarters have been provided for the few who remain faithful to the standard of the "Chief." A modest house in Waverley-place is the present shelter of the Free-Lovers. The furniture is the choicest of that abundant supply which once adorned the premises in Fourteenth-street. The company is composed of the devout believers in the doctrine of "affinities;" and the public are rigorously excluded. It is understood among the faithful that a new demonstration will be made during the coming Winter—a demonstration which shall enlist ample aids before it is attempted, and be sustained by an amount of funds adequate to any emergency. Some of the wilder enthusiasts of the Free-Love party have gone so far as to promise themselves an ultimate establishment in a Broadway hotel. The St. Denis has even been named as the probable place for the trial of an enlarged experiment, on an improved basis; but this is probably a grander flight than the more sagacious of the Socialists would be willing to attempt. It is only certain that preparations are being made in silence, and not the less certainly because silent, for a new enterprise of similar character with that which has so recently ended in disaster. The community should know this fact, and be prepared to detect the real nature of any future enterprise in which the Free-Lovers may engage.

A word, in conclusion, as to the economical results of the vaunted experiment of "associated effort." Those who entered honestly into the plan of Communist life in this City, with a view of realizing the benefits of cheap living, found themselves lamentably mistaken. Bitter experience taught them that "cost" was *not* "the limit of price." Prices rose, gradually, but steadily, until the cost of rent, and fuel, and light, and service mounted up to the average standard of rates at any second-class hotel. That is to say, the cost to each adult inmate of the "Unitary Household," for months prior to the explosion, averaged $10 per week, instead of $3 or $4, as the management had guaranteed. For instance, the scale of prices at the restaurant of the establishment rose in time from a minimum of cost to a maximum of profit:—soups, which started at 2 cents, rose to 12 cents per plate; meats rose from 4 to 8 cents; poultry was served at 15 cents, and other prices were in proportion. Nor were these rates the only grievance; the quantity of the food served up was infinitesimal, the cookery was inferior to that of the average of private families, the attendance was execrable, and cleanliness was at a discount. If the morals of the house were bad, the physical discomfort was worse. In no way was the "Unitary Household" a success; and in no way did it approach to economy or decency.

THE DE GROOT SWINDLE.

Further Exposition of the Nature of the Claim of De Groot and the Award of the Secretary of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

The fact has been stated—and, indeed, the language of the original contract with **Deggs and Smith** has been quoted—that the Government was not to be held bound by the contract, unless Congress continued to make appropriations. This condition was not an arbitrary act on the part of Capt. **Meigs**, the Government Agent, but was the recital of a joint resolution of Congress, adopted April 14, 1852, less than two years before this contract was entered into. That the parties to such a contract with the Government would come forward, nevertheless, and claim constructive profits upon work never done, in consequence of the failure of appropriations, might be expected; but that the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of War, should sanction the preposterous demand, is monstrous. If Congress chooses to repeal the joint resolution of 1852, which is to be made a condition precedent of every contract which the Government enters into with individuals, well and good; but the attempt to repeal it by a flagrant distortion of another joint resolution, authorizing a Cabinet officer to settle equitably and fairly with a claimant, can scarcely be characterized in language too severe. It amounts, in fact, to a downright usurpation of power in the Secretary to make appropriations out of the treasury, which Congress, in its wisdom, thought fit to withhold; and the usurpation is not made with a view to aid in the completion of the work contracted for, but merely to fill the pockets of the contractors and lobbyists. When Congress suspends or ceases to make appropriations to any work, it is on the ground that the work is not needed, or that public exigencies demand a different application of the public funds. In such a case, Secretary **Floyd** steps in, backed by an opinion of the Attorney-General, and pays out to the contractors, as constructive profits, one-half or two-thirds of the sum which would have sufficed to complete the work; and this in spite of the joint resolution of 1852, which was intended to defeat just such claims. Can official usurpation go further?

In a previous letter it was stated that the sub-contract made by **Mecklin & Alexander** with **De Groot**, was canceled on the 3d of March, 1856, in consequence of the non-fulfillment of its conditions by the latter, and that this cancelation took place before the appropriations of Congress were exhausted. This sub-contract, dated May 9, 1855, may be found in Executive Document No. 85, already referred to. It conveys, or agrees to convey, to **De Groot**, fifty acres of land on the banks of the canal, which runs parallel with the aqueduct, which land includes the brick-yard and fixtures, together with other property, for $10,000. **De Groot** agrees to make a deed of trust of the property to a party to be named by **Mechlin & Alexander**, simultaneously with the conveyance. These deeds and conveyances were duly executed. It was made a condition of the contract that in the event of the failure of **De Groot** to furnish the brick, in accordance with the terms of the original contract with **Deggs & Smith**, for the fulfillment of which **Mecklin & Alexander** were held responsible as sureties, the trustee was to enter upon the property in their behalf, "and to deliver possession thereof to the said **Mecklin & Alexander**, to be held by them until they, as sureties as aforesaid, shall have completely and entirely performed and fulfilled the said contract with said **Meigs**." The contract further provided, in the event of **De Groot's** failure, for the sale of the brick-yard and property, the payment of **Mecklin & Alexander** "the full amount of the damages they may sustain by the failure aforesaid," "and the balance, if any, was to be paid over to **De Groot** or his assigns."

DeGroot denies that he failed to perform the contract. **Mechlin & Alexander**, the parties responsible to Government, and who claim nothing in the case, allege that they were compelled to cancel the contract with him in consequence of his failure to deliver the brick, and to perform other conditions, and particularly his failure to pay them five per cent. upon his gross receipts from the Government, in lieu of other security. **DeGroot** is interested to claim as much as possible from the Government. They have no interest, or no apparent interest, in denying the justice of his claim; and if, as he asserts, he fulfilled his contract with them, there is no reason apparent, why they should have dismissed him. Will the friends of the DeGroot claim tell us why **Mechlin & Alexander** dismissed **DeGroot** and employed **Kellogg**? If there were no other evidence against the claim, this conspicuous fact would be fatal to it.

But **Mechlin & Alexander** have furnished the President overwhelming evidence of the necessity which compelled them to cancel the contract with **DeGroot**. That evidence is contained in a letter of Capt. **Meigs** to them, dated Feb. 1, 1856. This letter incloses three letters or statements from **Wm. H. Bryan**, his principal assistant, setting forth the non-compliance of **DeGroot** with the requirements of the original contract.

In No. 1, dated Jan. 26, 1856, Mr. **Bryan** says:

"During the Summer and Fall of 1855, in consequence of the failure of the contractors to deliver brick when required, there were purchased of

R. P. Dodge......134,400 }
K. H. Lambell....222,500 } Amounting to......665,411
—— Grinder......307,511 }

The cost of which, including part expenses of transportation, delivery, &c., has been charged to the contractors for brick, and the bricks have been estimated to them as bricks delivered by said contractors."

The same letter speaks of the delivery of bricks, from which the inferior sorts had to be culled out and hauled off, by the Superintendent, the expense of which was charged to the contractors. There are also charges for moving bricks delivered at improper places.

In statement No. 2 Mr. **Bryan** acknowledges the receipt of 529,121 bricks at the contract price, $8 75, and credits the contractors with their value......$4,629 81
Also, with 200,752 bricks at $7, amounting to. 1,405 26
Making an aggregate of..................$6,035 07

But he adds: "Deduct for bricks purchased and transported, and other expenses incurred by the Government, *in consequence of the delinquency of the contractors* to deliver suitable bricks, in proper times, and in sufficient quality, viz.: for," &c. Here follow the items.

Can any friend of the De Groot claim tell us what **Mechlin & Alexander**, who were bound to the Government in a bond of $30,000, for the faithful execution of the contract, should have done, after these complaints on the part of the Government Agent? Must they wait indefinitely, and keep the Government waiting, for **De Groot** to comply with his engagements? By waiting, they not only incurred the risk of being sued on their official bonds, but in the meantime they were losing their interest in the contract arising from the non-payment of the five per cent. by **De Groot**. On this point their complaints against him were repeated and urgent, but to no purpose. They chose not to submit to these risks and losses. They canceled their contract with him on the 3d March, 1856, in strict conformity with its conditions; and that fact throws him out of Court. He failed while appropriations were yet unexpended; and even if the doctrine of constructive profits were allowable, he is not the man to receive them.

As to his alleged holding possession of the property until it was surrendered to Government in 1857, the statement is notoriously false. Thousands of men could testify that the brick yard and surrounding property, included in the conveyance referred to above, was in the possession of **Kellogg**, or his tenant **Wm. Douglas**, said to be a highly respectable citizen of Washington. In a statement made by **Douglas** under oath, on the 4th inst., he swears that **Kellogg**, or **Kellogg and Bates**, put him in possession in March, 1856, of the place called Hunting Park, including the brick yard, of which he was appointed the foreman. That he held quiet and uninterrupted possession of it until after the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress, in March, 1857; that *after* the passage of that resolution, **De Groot**, accompanied by the Sheriff of Montgomery County, and a woman, came and demanded certain personal property not included in the deed of trust which he had left; but that **Douglas** refused to deliver the property *inside of the house* as requested, and threw it out of the window. Here the matter dropped, and he (**Douglas**) continued to hold possession until the property was turned over to the Government, under the joint resolution of March 3, 1857. He also swears that the De Groot firm was much in debt to workmen and others, including himself, and that they were not paid until after the passage of the joint resolution in March, 1857. This affidavit of a respectable man, supported as it is by the testimony of a whole community, and hundreds of laborers, takes away the last refuge of **De Groot**.

OBSERVER.

A Mysterious Legacy—Valuables Left in an Iron Box.—The Nunda (Ohio) *News* makes the following announcement of a windfall to the Hon. **Luther C. Peck**, of Angelica: **Louis Stork**, Prussian by birth, died at Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, and left his entire property to Mrs. L. C. **Peck**, wife of the Hon. L. C. **Peck**, of this place. The deceased came to this country in 1827, and shortly after landing in New-York, engaged in the occupation of importing Prussian shawls, in which, it is supposed, he amassed considerable wealth. After a time he removed to Angelica, where he resided for about twenty years, dealing mostly in real estate. Soon after Mr. **Stork** arrived at Angelica, he became acquainted with Mr. **Peck**, and a warm friendship has always existed between them. In 1855, Mr. **Stork** becoming well advanced in years, being a bachelor, and having no friends in this country, made his will, by which he made Mrs. L. C. **Peck** his sole legatee of his personal property and real estate, and L. C. **Peck** his sole executor.

His property is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000. Mr. **Stork** went down to New-York last Spring. At his death he left a large trunk, on the inside of which was an iron box, which he said contained everything in regard to his history, and all that would be of interest to his friends, and that no human eye had ever seen the inside of it except his own, and never would until opened by his executor. He was a very eccentric individual, and but little has ever been known of his early history, some supposing that he was banished from the country of his birth at the instigation of some of his friends. It is said that he was a man of extraordinary education, speaking fluently five different languages. Therefore, to those who have known him, there is a great anxiety to know what the iron box contains. Mr. **Peck** and son left for New-York on Monday last, to take charge of his personal property, and examine the contents of the iron box; and when they return we shall probably learn what there is of interest to the public in regard to the whole affair.

—Some newspaper men, among them, Mr. Erastus Brooks, of this City, and Mr. Woods, of the London *Times*, received a private lesson in rope-walking from Blondin, a few days ago, at Niagara Falls. They rewarded Blondin with a gold-headed cane, which was presented to him last Saturday.

Alfred Munroe & Co. are now prepared to supply the wants of those who are purchasing their Fall and Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.

Men's Clothing of all kinds; Boys' Clothing for Boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Homestead Fire Insurance Company.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The New-York Supreme Court has appointed PHILO HURD, Esq., (late President of the Company,) the Receiver, &c., to close up and settle the affairs of the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, the Company's outstanding obligations having been already provided for and assumed by other responsible Companies.

It is to be regretted by the friends of this Company that certain defects or informalities in its original organization should have fallen upon the present officers and management, who were deceived by the Report of the State Commissioners as to the character of its securities.

During the late investigation, repeated offers were made by the present officers of the Company to the State Superintendent, to supply any deficiency in the Company's assets by cash, be it more or less; but no such opportunity was permitted. This Company had been organized before locating at its present office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., the owner of which property, taking an interest in its success, and with a view to secure a general and prosperous business, and to make it a permanent institution in his building, consented, not only to serve as a director himself, but induced other merchants to serve in the same capacity.

Before any policies were issued, the securities which had been accepted by the State Commissioners were examined, and all but $30,000 were rejected, for which stock had already been issued, and a favorable report as to the value of the mortgages had been given by the Commissioners and others.

It was then determined by the present management that WM. CHAUNCEY, Esq., who had been familiar with the proceedings of the Company from the commencement, should take the Presidency, and that other mortgages should be agreed upon and substituted for those rejected, before any risks were taken or policies issued, which had been promised to several parties whose applications had been received.

The mortgages then hastily determined upon to supply such deficiency, can be shown by the concurrent testimony of those acquainted with the mortgaged property to be ample and reliable securities, although other city mortgages were intended to be used for a portion. Not a dollar of the stock issued upon these mortgages has been ever sold by the parties to whom it was issued, but these parties from time to time purchased additional stock at its market value, even up to the date of the Superintendent's report.

The Company was doing a sound and prosperous business, and was abundantly safe, notwithstanding the enmity of those interested in the rejected securities and its previous control, and the jealousy of other Associations, either from political bias or envy at its success.

It certainly appears desirable that the prosperous and increasing business of the Company, and its reliable connections, should be preserved for the organization of a new Company, and that the facilities for insurance in the South and West, so long overlooked, should be continued.

More Premiums.

As usual, the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE has been awarded the highest premium for family use and light manufacturing, at the State Fairs of New-Jersey, Vermont, and Illinois, and also at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, just closed. The result is the same 19 times out of 20, whenever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine competes with others. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

New-York, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway,

Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Established Twenty Years.—HIRAM ANDERSON, at No. 99 Bowery.—The best guarantee to buyers of carpeting and oil-cloths. Now opening, a beautiful assortment of Fall carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, matting, window shades and druggets, at extraordinary low prices. Buyers of carpets should call and examine.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Lady Readers of the Times, if you wish handsome gaiters at 12s., slippers and ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with boys', misses' and youths' boots and shoes of all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Water-proof and Dress Boots.
The best and largest stock in the City.
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON. Established 1829.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine stores. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Remarkable for its simplicity."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Price $30. Office No. 508 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Misses' and Children's Hats.—The largest and most elegant variety in the City. Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, ditto. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

JACOBUS—SCHERMERHORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, SAMUEL M. JACOBUS to REBECCA S. SCHERMERHORN, both of this City.

BRITTON—VAN RIPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, EUGENE BRITTON to Miss CARRIE VAN RIPER, all of this City.

FISH—CROWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Nathaniel West, SETH FISH to MARY A. CROWELL, both of Brooklyn.

JONES—HARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. J. W. Diller, of St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, Mr. HENRY J. JONES, of the above city, to Miss JULIA T., daughter of J. J. Harrison, Esq., of Indianola, Texas.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

CURTIS—WILSON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 20, in Trinity Church, by Rev. E. Harwood, HENRY C. CURTIS, of New-Haven, to Miss MARY WILSON, of Liverpool, England.

CANFIELD—HOPKINS.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, at St. Paul's Church, by Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D.D. LL.D., THOMAS H. CANFIELD, Esq., and CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the Bishop of Vermont.

DIED.

GRANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 20, GRACE JANE GRANT, adopted child of Geo. M. and Grace R. Van Derlip, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Dr. C. W. Grant, and her grandfather, the late John Berridge, of Newburgh, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Alex. Rankin, No. 347 West 23d-st., on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, ELEANOR MAUDE, eldest child of Alfred L. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 3 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 43 East 24th-st., on Friday, the 21st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CAROLIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 20, MARY, widow of Patrick Carolin, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Thompson-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, THOMAS D. RICE, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Thomas' Church, Houston-st. and Broadway, at 2 P. M. Remains taken to Greenwood for interment.

DAGGITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAGGITT, native of Nottingham, England, widow of the late George Daggitt, aged 76 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Davis, No. 615 9th-av., corner of 48th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ California papers please copy.

LAWSON.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, FLORA DONALDSON, youngest daughter of James Lawson, aged 1 year and 7 months.

HAWLEY.—In Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of her brother, LOUISA M., wife of David Hawley, of this City, and daughter of the late James Whiteside, aged 38 years.

BEACH.—In Franklin, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 15, JOHN WILLIAM, only son of John W. and Caroline E. Beach, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 4 months and 24 days.

ATTWOOD.—In Seymour, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 20, suddenly, HENRY C. ATTWOOD, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 449, Sept. 20, 1860.
27, 57, 54, 56, 53, 4, 22, 71, 3, 41, 68, 5.
Class No. 450, Sept. 20, 1860.
19, 54, 7, 63, 31, 72, 32, 29, 36, 35, 59, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
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COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
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REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

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NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Prof. BRONSON will continue his course of Lectures on VISCERAL ANATOMY this (FRIDAY) morning at 11 o'clock.

Prof. A. K. GARDNER will commence his course of Lectures on the DISEASES OF THE BREAST at twelve o'clock.

Prof. JACOBI'S Children's Clinic at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY
Profs. REESE and BRONSON'S Clinic for GENERAL DISEASES at 11 o'clock.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean.

WIDE-AWAKE!—ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND the pictures of 200 Wide-Awakes, encircling Abraham's profile and the beauties of the 200, all in one picture, photographed by HOLMES, for 50 cents and $1 a copy. Gallery No. 395 Broadway.

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IT ALSO CONTAINS:

A Report of the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railways in reference to the action of the Five Trunk lines, together with a Letter from the President of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia, &c., President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railways.

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TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND—During the next four weeks we shall mail free to any one in the country who writes for it a copy of No. 1 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. If any of the other numbers are wanted, send a 3 cent stamp for each to the Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. The free copies, in the meantime, will be limited to 250,000.

☞ Only one leaf in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is devoted to advertisements, which are displayed and printed in the first style of the typographic art.

BACK NUMBERS.—The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL being electrotyped, any quantity of back numbers can be supplied by the Publishers or News Agents.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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HAVING PURCHASED FROM THE NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY the exclusive right to Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber for billiard tables, we hereby notify the manufacturers and purchasers of billiard tables that we will not allow any billiard tables made with the ordinary caoutchouc cushion, or india-rubber cushion, to be sold, without a license to apply them to billiard tables. Hereafter every billiard table made of vulcanized india-rubber [illegible] the stamp, name of Charles Goodyear, patentee, and the date of the patent, [illegible] these cushions of us will be required to [illegible] every table, in a conspicuous place, a [illegible] (which we will furnish,) bearing these words: "Charles Goodyear's Patent, granted June 15, 1844. Extended June 15, 1858." All parties manufacturing billiard tables with the ordinary vulcanized rubber [illegible] will be [illegible] accordingly. PHELAN'S PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS can only be procured of us.
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Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

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NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
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Open TUESDAY, Sept. 25.
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JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This Institution, established nine years ago, by the late Prof. Gray, will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst., under the charge of Dr. CHARLES E. WEST. The edifices have been thoroughly renovated, and spacious rooms are provided for the residence of young ladies from abroad in the family of the Principal. While the same thorough course of study will be pursued in the higher department as under Prof. Gray, Dr. West will give special personal care and oversight to primary pupils. Brooklyn, No. 88 Montague-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French day and boarding-school, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Complete course of studies. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Juvenile Department is under the special care of Mme. LESPINASSE.

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FRENCH CLASS AND PRIVATE LESSONS by Prof. FIRMIN, No. 278 6th-av., near 17th-st. Simple and brief method. Terms moderate. Schools and families attended to. The best references given. Children's class for $6. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., or at 6 P. M.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, THE PIANIST, begs that all communications regarding lessons be addressed to the care of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway, where he will also receive "personal" communications on Tuesdays and Fridays.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORNER 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev E. B. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,502 Broadway, 1st door above 29th-st., east side.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 25 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.
The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MRS. BODSTEIN
Will resume instruction in singing at her residence, No. 84 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Application to be made at the house.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.
Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WILTON, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; pupils have the comforts of a home, and are under the immediate care of the Principal. The mode of instruction is thorough. Terms, from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY A lady having been under the instruction of a Parisian French teacher, and of much experience in teaching in the Eastern States, wishes to give lessons in French, reading, writing and conversation. Address, for particulars, H. W. M., Box No. 153 New-York *Times* Office.

A NEW LEAF TURNED.—GOLDSMITHIAN system of penmanship taught in six lessons by the author. Terms $3. Adults, ladies or gentlemen, day and evening. Pupils from the schools at 4 o'clock P. M. New Academy, No. 923 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST-20TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.; No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"KATY'S SECRET," "WILLY Gray," or Answer to Kitty Clyde, as sung by little Martha Davis with great applause; "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Johnny's so Bashful," "Bonnie Bennie Bill" and "Scientific Frog," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Nisit to Vew-York City," with Lithograph, (comic,) 35 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, PERFECT PIANIST and player, pupil of Ascher, Pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons, to those who, having already some knowledge of music, require an eminent teacher and masterly execution. Terms, $12 per quarter; at residence, $20. Address MRS. WAUTERS, No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references, if required.

PROF. J. NEUSTADT BEGS TO INFORM his pupils and the public in general, that he is about to resume his classes of four advanced players, at his residence. No. 166 West 38th-st., (and Columbia-st., Brooklyn,) to perform choice compositions, arranged for eight hands, on two pianos. Terms per quarter, of 24 lessons, $15; private instruction, $30 per quarter.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PRINCE OF WALES POLKA," by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German composer; a superior Polka for dancing. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few School Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PUPILS, either at her own residence or that of her pupils. Terms $10 per quarter. Address E. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OR ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.—A Protestant French gentleman, a graduate of the University of Paris, who has had the last 17 years of a successful experience in teaching French, Spanish, Latin and Drawing, wishes to find a situation in a school of the first standing to teach the above branches. He has been 15 years residing teacher in one of the best boarding-schools near New-York City.
He can invest about one thousand dollars if a partial partnership is offered. The best references given. Address PROFESSOR, care of Rev. A. Verren, No. 82 West 22d-st., New-York.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO GIVE TUITION in English branches and French, and of great experience in the control and instruction of young children, having been fifteen years in one family, desires a situation. An invalid mother, or a widower with a young family, would find her a desirable assistant. Would undertake the supervision of the household, if desired. No objections to leaving the City. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY OF TEN years' experience in tuition desires a reëngagement in a private family as governess or companion. Besides the English branches, she teaches German, French and music. Salary not so much an object as a cheerful and pleasant home. Distance no object. Address S. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH Lady, with the highest City and European references, wishes an engagement. She instructs thoroughly in all English branches, speaks both German and French, the latter with Parisian accent, and having studied music under the best masters, she can give finishing lessons in any of these accomplishments. Address H. M., Box No. 3,831, Post-office, New-York.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a situation as resident governess in a family, to instruct in the English branches; also, the rudiments of French and Latin if required; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching—a graduate of Columbia College—desires a situation as teacher of Greek, Latin and the English branches. He will give private tuition to those who contemplate entering college; references given. Address F. I., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO obtain a situation in a school or private family. She is qualified to teach the English branches, French, music and drawing. Excellent references given and required. Distance no objection. Salary a secondary object. Address Miss A. L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, wishes to form an engagement with a family in New-York City to teach her own language, German, and the rudiments of music, for her board. Address E. C. D., Post-office, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER WANTED from 9 to 1 o'clock each day to instruct four children from 8 to 12 years of age in English and music, in this City. Address, with terms, HENRY G. DRAYTON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TUTOR.—A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE OF the New-York University, desires to receive some pupils to instruct in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and also, if desired, in Music. The best references can be given. Address C. M. M., No. 51 West 20th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME, LONG-tailed bay horse, sixteen hands high, six years old, suitable for a coup or for a gentleman's riding and driving horse, has speed and fine action, is offered for sale, the owner having no use for a single horse. To be seen for one week at Pelton's stable, 21st-st., near 5th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 family carriages, rockaways, buggies, grocers' and express wagons; also, second-hand wagons of all kinds and 50 horses, to be sold off cheap, No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

STABLE ROOM TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS stalls, with carriage room, in private stable in 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. For particulars, address W. L., Box No. 4,194 Post-office, New-York.

TRUCK FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND spring truck in good order; made to carry 3,500 pounds. For sale by JONES & SMITH, at their paper hangings manufactory, corner of 10th-av. and 42d-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE FALL RACES WILL commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, with the Great Sweepstakes for $20,000, four-mile heats, between *Planet*, *Daniel Boone* and *Congaree*. Second day, Friday, the 28th, two matches and a sweepstakes; *Throgsneck* and *Muddy Coon* for $2,000, three-mile heats; *Fleeting Moments* and *Aurora* for $1,200, mile heats, and a two-year old sweepstakes for $3,000, mile heats, between Messrs. Morris Monnot and Whitlock's horses. Third day, Tuesday, Oct. 2, a great match for $10,000, four-mile heats, between the Northern horse *Prophet* and the Virginia horse *Oysterman*, and a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, with six entries.
D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

GREAT RACE AT THE FASHION COURSE—TUESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER. The public are respectfully informed that two boats are now regularly run on the 34th-STREET FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT, and arrangements are made to render this the favorite route to the Course during the race week. THE FERRY FROM JAMES SLIP is also running according to time table published, and affords the readiest mode of access from down town.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—Engine thirty-five horse power; Wm. Burdan's make; in good order; boiler 30x35, of best iron; terms easy. Apply to E. R. DURKEE & CO., 181 Pearl-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME SECOND-hand silk machinery, that will answer for making machine twist sewing-silk, &c. Address, with all particulars and prepaid, Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE FAMILY OF A MERCHANT being small, and wishing to retrench expenses, would receive one or two gentlemen disposed to pay liberally for domestic comfort; any room in the house that may be desired can be had; all the modern improvements are in it; stages and cars pass within a block. Parties of first respectability only need address H. J., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with two large furnished rooms, connecting, on second floor, and board, with an Eastern family, residing at No. 46 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Also, a room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE SOUTH. A handsomely-furnished front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, to let with board, at the above delightful location. Also, a few small rooms. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square South.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two pleasant rooms, with board, to two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen. Those preferred who take their dinner down town. References exchanged. Apply at No. 162 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM and hall bedroom to let, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gents, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery; house is 27 feet front, with every improvement. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Those who wish home comforts would do well to call. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 44, new No. 54, West 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms to rent with full or partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 134 Oxford-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO married couples can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 44 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, wishing a permanent home for the Winter, with a pleasant family, in a delightful neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, will call at 87 Hicks-st. References required.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A very fine large front parlor, with bedroom connecting, on the second floor of a good house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, centrally located, near Broadway, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, who can give first-class references; permanent arrangement only desired; a nice room on the fourth floor can be had by a third person of the same party. A note to A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name and address, will receive immediate attention.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts, and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

72 TENTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH-AV.—A suite of fine parlors, three rooms deep, will be let to a small genteel family of three or four persons, handsomely furnished, with private table if desired, for a reasonable compensation. Also, two other parlors will be let to respectable parties. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M. Satisfactory reference will be given and required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, wanted, by a gentleman, for himself and wife, in a private family. Location must be in the City, and not below 10th-st.; west of Broadway preferred. For such accommodations as desired a liberal price will be paid. Address N. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Rooms, with full board, wanted for many single gentlemen, who are willing to go two or three in each room; location in the neighborhood of the Medical College, in 14th-st. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

AT NO. 105 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A few persons may obtain first-class apartments and board. The situation is the best on the street, and the house combines every elegance and comfort. Those willing to pay a fair equivalent will find all their desires realized.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, wife and child; room unfurnished: location preferred between Union and Montague sts., west side of Court. To a family of refinement this will be a desirable and permanent applicant. Address D. PEARCE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let, a suite of rooms, (the entire second floor,) suitable for a family, with private table if desired. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, on third and fourth floor. House first-class; park privilege.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE furnished front room and bedroom, on second floor, and rooms up stairs, may be engaged, with board, by genteel and permanent parties, at No. 52 East 16th-st., east of Irving-place. References given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY will let two neatly-furnished suites of rooms, with board, on second floor to a family, or two parties, who are willing to pay liberal prices for first-class accommodations. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., near Madison-av.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST AND second floors, having all the modern improvements, to let to persons of refined habits; family consists of three; references exchanged. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large south room, furnished, with closets, on second floor, for $11 per week. Family small. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO large rooms communicating on the second floor, and other rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, from Nov. 1 to June 1, in a first-class house, by a young married couple. References given and required. Address O. L. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, also single rooms, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man; location to be west of Broadway, and below 30th-st.; can furnish his own room. Address L. A., Box No. 489 Post-office.

BOARD AT NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Fine apartments can be secured for the Winter in this desirable location. Best of references given and required.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board at No. 23 West 22d-st., near Fifth-av. Refences given and required.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen, with board; private table; house first-class and desirable neighborhood, near 5th-av.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 135 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.

Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.

Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.

Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.

Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.

Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.

Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.

Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.

Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—For persons returning from the sea shore, or wishing a change to mountain air, which has proved particularly beneficial in cases of pulmonary and other diseases, an opportunity is offered. The house is adjoining Idlewild, the charming residence of Mr. Willis; horses and carriages on the premises; also, abundance of fruit, milk and vegetables. Inquire of S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old Slip, F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, or of the subscriber.
JAMES G. ROE,
Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOTELS.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RE cently furnished, with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen, including gas, baths, &c. Gents wishing rooms at a moderate price would do well to call at the above house, No. 186 Prince-st. Meals furnished if desired.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
166 VALUABLE LOTS,
On 11th and 12th avs., 77th, 78th and 79th streets, belonging to the estate of Frances Hendricks, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th av., 2 lots on the s. e. corner of 77th st.
On 77th st., 52 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 78th st., 49 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs., (with mansion.)
On 79th st., 24 lots on s. s. between 11th and 12th avs.
On 79th st., 7 lots on n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th av.

The above valuable property, has been in the possession of the Hendricks' family for a long series of years, and is all eligibly situated for immediate use. The land slopes beautifully to the river, the water rights on which, embracing a front of 2½ blocks extending 400 ft. west of the 12th av., are of immense value, and will be sold in sections. 79th st., is 100 ft. wide, and is opened, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged to the river. This is probably one of the loveliest tracts of land now for sale in the City, and lies in the rear of the well known Burnham's Hotel and adjoining the land of His Honor Mayor Wood. The terms will be liberal, and large privileges will be allowed to purchasers. The title is unexceptionable, and one of the oldest on the Island.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
Maps and full particulars can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY (Friday) 21st., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE SALE OF SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KNITTED WOOL JACKETS AND HALF HOSE,
WOOLEN COMFORTS AND HOODS,
100 Pieces BLACK and COLORED SILKS, &c., &c.

LANDS ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at Mooney's Hotel, Bull's Ferry, N. J., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the farm formerly of Catharine C. Young, deceased situate on the west side of the Hudson River, between Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, about one mile north of Bull's Ferry.

The homestead lot contains about thirty acres, and is eligibly situated on the Hudson River, with a front of 770 feet on the river, and forms a parallelogram nearly rectangular of about 1,700 feet deep. It is directly opposite 115th-st., in the City of New-York. The extension of the Hudson River Turnpike passes along the front. It is about six miles distant from the Hoboken ferry, and about 2¼ miles from the 42d-st. or Weehawken ferry, connected with both by the Hudson River Turnpike, one of the finest drives in the vicinity of New-York. Nearly one-fourth of the land lies below the hill along the river, sloping finely towards the Hudson. The residue is elevated, and commands extensive views of the Hudson, and over Manhattan Island, Long Island and Connecticut. Its south side adjoins the residence of John Van Wart, Esq.

Also, a wood lot of seven acres, on the hill, about sixty chains from the Hudson River, adjoining lands of Barent De Klyne, deceased.

A map of the property may be seen at my office.
A. O. ZABRISKIE,
No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City, (near ferry.)

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY AND 28TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON DEY-ST.—The five-story, brown-stone-front store and lot No. 48, north side, about 150 feet east Greenwich-st. Lot 19.5x77. The building covers entire lot and is in good order.

ON 28TH-ST.—The first-class, four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 9 West 28th-st., north side, about 150 feet west 5th-av. Lot 25x100 feet. House 25 by about 58 feet, is in complete order, and contains gas, (fixtures included,) Croton and all the modern improvements. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. By order of JAMES L. SCHOTT,
GEORGE LITTLE,
Executors Estate of George Schott, Deceased.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Sale of elegant household furniture, made by Dessoir and other City makers. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.]
ALSO,
Assignee's sale of the stock of a looking glass manufacturer, consisting of oval, pier and mantel glasses, in rich gilt frames. Also, a large quantity of mirror frames, gilded and unfinished, picture frames in rosewood and gilt, together with a large lot of unfinished stock, moulds, tools, &c.
ALSO,
Same place, at 12 o'clock,
100 pairs of bleached linen U. S. Navy pants, entirely new. Now ready for examination.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
RICH AND GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE from Brooklyn, comprising the entire furniture of a large three-story house. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., in this City. This assortment will embrace much that is really good furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, and in use only since May last. Dealers, and those in want of furniture, will find it to their advantage to attend. There is also bedroom and basement furniture, china and glassware, oil-paintings, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early this morning at No. 105 Fulton-st., and at No. 59 Beekman-st. N. B.—No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 22d, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black horses, kind and gentle in every respect; have trotted single in 2:50, and the owner believes can trot in three months together. Sold only because the owner has no further use for them.
ALSO, PONY, CART AND HARNESS.—A Canadian Pony, 13 hands high, dun color, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, stylish and used for pleasure, driving or work purposes. Also, a cart, built to order, suitable for work purposes, and harness to match in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany suites, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, centre tables, oak library suite in reps., tête-à-têtes, rosewood etagere, mahogany arm chairs, parlor do., gas chandeliers, crockery, &c. Further particulars in special.

PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the sale, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, under the direction of John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the first-class dwelling-house and lot No. 38 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, containing all the modern improvements.
Sale absolute, to the highest bidder. The property is now rented for $1,800, but the purchaser will be entitled to immediate possession.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a dark chestnut horse, about 16 hands high, about seven years old, believed to be perfectly sound; is a splendid saddle horse for a gentleman or lady; to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, in the store No. 23 Nassau-st., the balance of effects of the American Artificial Stone Company, consisting of statuary, busts, lions, &c. Also fancy caps and copings. To be sold without reserve to close the concern.

NOTICE.—THE SALE AT AUCTION OF THE FURniture of S. S. Osgood, Esq., at Spuyten Duyvil, advertised to take place on Thursday, 20th inst., postponed on account of the weather, will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1860, at 11½ o'clock A. M., on the premises. N. B.—No postponement on account of the weather.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly Bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Cattskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water frontage is ample, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in a most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES—IN THE City of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av., opposite the Aitken's mansion. A large and valuable house and grounds on Gates-av., Brooklyn; also, village and other property, free of incumbrance, for sale. Terms to suit. Good bonds and mortgages taken. E. B. WATROUS, No. 38 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre, on New-York-av., within 5 minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage-house, and farm of 30 acres, well improved, handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property; 90 acres; it has good house and outbuildings; within 20 miles of this City, half mile of steamboat landing, three miles of railroad station, in New-Jersey. Apply to W. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 78 Robinson-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 48TH-st., near 6th-av.
A first-class house on 39th-st., near 7th-av.
A small brick house on 123d-st., near 3d-av.
Also, lots on 98th, 122d, 123d and 128th sts., near 3d-av.
TO LET—Two brick houses on 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at reasonable rents.
Inquire from 8½ to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., of
RICHARD AMERMAN,
No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, in First-place, near Court-st., house 25x52 feet, lot 25x133 feet, court-yard in front, in complete order throughout, situated in one of the finest parts of Brooklyn. Will be rented 20 per cent. less than it is worth, to a tenant wholly reliable. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE LOW IN BROOKLYN—THE three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st. Has Ridgewood water, (hot and cold,) stationary washtubs, water-closets, bath, range, bells, speaking-tubes, gas throughout, and all modern improvements. Has just been put in complete order. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND STABLE, built by the owner for his own use, situated north side of 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar, with all modern improvements; suitable for a doctor, butcher, or any person keeping horses and carriages. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. BUCKLEY.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement house, No. 94 West 27th-st. Lot 20 feet by half the block; contains baths, speaking-tubes, gas-fixtures, &c., and in thorough order; very suitable for a physician or dentist. Will be sold at a decided bargain if taken within a fortnight. If unsold will be let at the rate of $750 per annum to the 1st of May. Apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—SEVERAL VERY nice two-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses, just finishing, on 78th-st., near 3d-av. They have most of the modern improvements, gas, water, range, heater, &c., pleasantly located near railroads and Central Park. Rent, $350; price, $4,200. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN TURNER, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The wharf known as "Mitchill's Wharf," situated between Jay and Adams streets; front on East River, 432 feet; on John-st., 413 feet; on Adams-st., 201 feet, and on Jay-st. 270 feet, together with sheds and buildings. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 18 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Also, two vacant lots in 36th st., near Fifth-av., each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms easy. Apply to CLARKSON & CO., 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 86 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-st., near Broadway. A new, first-class, four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60 feet; lot, half the block. Immediate possession given. Apply to AMZI HILL, architect, No. 1,328 Broadway, one door above 35th-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, WITH STABLE in the rear. Lot 25x126.6. House 25x65; finished with all the modern improvements. Stable 25x32.6, with four stalls for horses, carriage house, &c. Inquire on the premises, No. 15 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Stillman-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st.

WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—A modern English-basement house in 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, with private hall stairway all the way up. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements; parlor and hall doors, and hall trimmings and stairs black walnut: situate No. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—FOR sale, three lots north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, free from rock and with the grade. Apply to PATRICK CUFF, No. 306 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone-front House, replete with the modern improvements, and best style of finish; situated on Lexington-av., southeast corner of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR full lots on the north side of 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; price, $2,100 each. Apply to ROBERT JACKSON, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., pleasantly situated with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to E. F. DE LANCEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND store No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, with immediate possession; well located for any business purpose. Apply to C. W. FARNHAM, No. 518 Broadway, or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE No. 153 West 24th-st., with all the modern conveniences, and immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—The store Nos. 112 and 114 William.st., suitable for any business, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a superior dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; will be leased for a term of 3 or 5 years. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 63 Cedar-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOM TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power—a room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—NO. 15 EAST WASHINGTON-PLACE, second block from Broadway. House in good repair. Apply at No. 11 West 22d-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 7 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICE TO LET—IN THE PRIVATE DWELLing-house 166 West 38th-st. Genteel neighborhood.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE elderly lady in moderate circumstances; one room with a pantry, or two small rooms on first or second floor, in a quiet, unobjectionable neighborhood. No tenement house agents need answer. Address, stating full particulars, J. S. P., Box No. 2,398 Post-office.

WANTED—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR A RECtifying business; no objection to purchase stills, &c., or to purchase stills to work by steam from 200 to 500 gallons; located in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. Address, stating full particulars, to L. A. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to rent, with privilege of purchase, a country residence, well situated, shaded, fruit, water, &c., and from ten to twenty acres of land, within one hour of the City by railroad or boat. Address, with particulars, CHEMIST, No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A first-class applicant; rent about $3,000; also, three at a rent of $1,800 to $2,500 each; also, several first-class unfurnished houses; all for actual applications.
FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MODERATE-sized brick or stone dwelling-house, high stoop, furnished or unfurnished, situated between 10th and 27th streets, and 3d and 6th avs. Address S. T. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE UPPER PART of the City, (with steam-power for manufacturing purposes,) a room 100 feet long by 40 to 60 wide; also, an adjoining room, 50 feet by 25 feet. Address, with all particulars, and prepaid, Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 18th and 30th sts. Address MEDICUS, No. 254 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 197 Lexington-av., next above the corner of 33d-st. The house is in complete order, and well furnished throughout. Rent, $1,400. Possession can be given by the 1st and 10th October.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.
State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.

The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-st., corner Varick-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on large sums.

Sums deposited on or before October 1st draw interest from October 1st.

$323,465 22 has been received from 4,119 depositors in 36 months.

Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $621 13.

Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNary Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board. WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the New-York and Sandy-Hook Telegraph Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 66 Wall-st. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M. Per order.
TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Secretary,
No. 66 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We have $119,000 to be invested on bond and mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on City property. Also, about $40,000 on Brooklyn and suburban property. FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. Floating Debt Fund, due 1878, interest payable quarterly, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by WALLACE & BRODHEAD, No. 37 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in this City, by Estate of STEPHEN WHITNEY, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, ne 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Train at 7.30 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M.; (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10.45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included), 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8·30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows: A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North. A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac. P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c.—On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases...$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.................9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium................27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office. Hours, from 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS. HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS. HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

A LADY'S FRIEND!—DR. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker-st., attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate! We recommend Dr. VANHEEKEREN in every respect to the ladies as a regular physician and a true friend to their sex. Advice strictly privately or by letter. Address Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—When the impurities of the blood are developed on the surface in the form of boils, running sores, pimples, &c., and in the worst cases of Rheumatism, cramps, stiff joints, incipient paralysis, &c., this preparation is not merely the best, but the only safe, swift, and reliable remedy. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
s7-law6mF* Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. }

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duty authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WILL please take notice, that I have withdrawn from the business of Screw, Bolt, Nut and Washer manufacturing, formerly carried on by me at Nos. 127 and 129 West 10th, late Amos-st., of the City of New-York, and that the business is to be carried on by my son, CHARLES HALL, and JAMES D. VAN VOORHIS, in their own names, and that I am not accountable for any debts of their contracting, previous or since the 1st day of July, 1860; all accounts due to or by me, up to that date, will be settled by them. And I would here return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and customers, for the very liberal patronage they have given me for the past 19 years; and I hope that the attention to business, and the quality of material and workmanship and prices will be such by the new firm as to merit the same liberal patronage.
SAMUEL HALL.

N. B.—All letters for me for the future, please address to SAMUEL HALL, No. 131 West 10th-st., New-York, until further notice.
SEPT. 20, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860.—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.
RICHARD M. STRONG,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of GEORGE WAIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN, BY order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property of the firm of "Dudgeon & Lyon," of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against said firm to present them to him at his office, at the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of 9th-st., East River, New-York City, without delay. Dated, New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 22.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS,
Capt. P. E. TERRY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
First Cabin, to Havre..$80; to Southampton..........$75
Third Cabin, to Havre..35; to Southampton.............30
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship VANDERBILT sails October 20.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$110
Second Cabin Passage.......................................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 235 Broadway.

The new steamship R. R. CUYLER succeeds Saturday, Sept. 29.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP MELITA, INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 27th inst. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 369 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1860, on motion of Hon. S. H. Hammond, Deputy Attorney-General of said State, the undersigned was appointed Receiver of said Homestead Fire Insurance Company, with all the powers of Receiver, in closing up the affairs of said Company and making final settlement of the same.

I therefore give notice to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of my said appointment at the office No. 136 Nassau-st.

All persons having claims against said Company are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment.
PHILO HURD, Receiver.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 151 BOWERY, South-east cor. of Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.
CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $2,000.

This Company having reinsured the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, policy-holders of the said Company are respectfully requested to bring their policies to the office of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company and have the substitution noted on their policies of insurance, or have them cancelled as the insured may elect.
BENJ. J. PENTZ, Secretary.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES of every description manufactured by G. WINTER, No. 15 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) SEPT. 21, at 8.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
Second appearance of the favorite Prima Donna
MME. PAULINE COLSON.
Second appearance of the popular tenor,
SIG. STIGELLI,
In his highly successful rôle of Arrigo.
SIG. FERRI,
The great Baritone, in his great character of Monfort.
SIG. SUSINI,
For the first time in America, as John of Procida.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 21, at 8,
Second night this season of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Music by Verdi, the poem by Eugene Scribe.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By Sig. Hannibal W. Calyo, from the original model of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Mons. LeRoy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer, from the principal theatres in Italy.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsier Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

The Princess Elena	Mme. COLSON
Arrigo	Sig. STIGELLI
The Governor of Monfort	Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators	Sig. SUSINI

SECONDARY CHARACTERS,
By Mme. Reichardt, Signora Lotti, M. Barili, Crouza, Maffeo, Ximenes.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..............Sig. MUZIO
TO-MORROW, (Saturday evening,) Sept. 22, at 8.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Joint appearance of three Prima Donnas,
Mme. FABBRI, Mme. COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH.
Mme. COLSON in her famous rôle of..............Zerlina
Mme. FABBRI, for the first time in America,
as...Donna Anna
TO-MORROW, (Saturday evening,) Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, will be presented Mozart's immortal Opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
With the following immense star cast:

Mme. INEZ FABBRI	as	Donna Anna
Mme. PAULINE COLSON	as	Zerlina
Mme. STRAKOSCH	as	Donna Elvira
Sig. STIGELLI	as	Don Ottavio
Sig. FERRI	as	Don Giovanni
Sig. SUSINI	as	Leporello
Sig. COLETTI	as	Masetto
Sig. MULLER	as	Commendatore

Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
The sale of seats for the SICILIAN VESPERS and Saturday's DON GIOVANNI will commence THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Box-Office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
MISS ADELINA PATTI
in a new rôle.
The Director takes great pleasure in announcing that Miss ADELINA PATTI will shortly appear as Linda, in Donizetti's masterwork of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Directors of the Academy of Music take great pleasure in announcing that they are in treaty with the celebrated artists
MONSIEUR PHILIPPE,
MONSIEUR GENEBREL,
And others, for a few nights of
FRENCH OPERA,
At the Academy of Music. Full particulars in future announcements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
JAMES M. NIXON.............................Lessee
CORTESI ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 22.
ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Doors open at 12 M.
The Opera commences at 1 o'clock.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the office,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Verdi's magnificent tragic Opera of
ERNANI
will be given, supported by
THE STAR CAST,
including the names of
MADAME CORTESI,
The great lyric tragedienne;
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
The famous tenore;
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The celebrated baritone, and
SIGNOR NANNI,
The celebrated basso.
Conductor.............................CARL ANSCHUTZ
N. B.—The public are respectfully informed that this is positively the only time upon which
ERNANI
can be performed during the
PRESENT BRIEF SEASON.
ADMISSION...................................ONE DOLLAR
Reserved Seats in the Dress and First Circles and Parquet can be obtained from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., without extra charge.
Family Circle, 25 cents, (entrance on Crosby-st.) Private Boxes from $8 to $10, according to location. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Wallack.......................................Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack..........................Stage Manager.
Mr. WALLACK
has great pride and pleasure in announcing the
BRILLIANT COMMENCEMENT
of the
REGULAR SEASON.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT, TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The great Comedy,
THE ROYALIST;
OR,
40 YEARS AGO.
To conclude with
FITZSMYTHE, OF FITZSMYTHE HALL.
The above programme will be illustrated by the combined talent of

Mr. Lester Wallack,	Mr. Young,
Mr. Blake,	Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Walcot,	Miss Mary Gannon,
Mr. Sloan,	Mrs. Vernon, and
Mr. Norton,	Miss Julia Tree.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Places may now be secured at box office three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Sept. 21,
Will be performed, for the
FIRST TIME
IN
NEW-YORK,
an entirely new drama, entitled
PHELIM O'DONNELL
and
THE LEPRAHAUN,
in which Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will personate Phelim O'Donnell, an Irish soldier, with song (first time) of "The Whistling Thief," to be followed by
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with the comic farce of
BRYAN O'LYNN,
the performance being for the
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
and
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT DRAMA,
By T. B. DE WALDEN, Esq.,
called
THE MONKEY BOY,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sole Lessee and Manager..............JAMES M. NIXON
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1860.
MR. FORREST AS HAMLET.

Ghost	Mr. Conway	The Queen	Mme. Ponisi
Polonius	Mr. Fisher	Ophelia	Mrs. Conway
Claudius	Mr. Canoll	Player Queen	Mrs. Le Brun
Laertes	Mr. Donaldson	Pages	Melville & E Pine
Horatio	Mr. Harkins	Actresses	L. Pine & Wright
Osric	Mr. Fenno	Rosencrantz	Mr. Harrison
1st Grave Digger	Mr. Martin	Guildenstern	Mr. Cooke
Player King	Mr. Morris	Marcellus	Mr. Becks

Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c. Doors open at 6¾; performance begins at 7¼ P. M.
Mr. FORREST'S Fourth Night, Monday, Sept. 24.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GEORGE WOOD..Manager.
LAST NIGHT
But one of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
SATAN ON EARTH,
OR THE
DEMON PAGE.
LADY OF THE LAKE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
BENEFIT OF E. EDDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.
The performances will commence with HAMLET,
Succeeded by THE SCHOOLMASTER, and conclude with HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?
Doors open at 6¾; performances commence at 7¼ o'clock.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

BLONDIN'S SECOND ASCENSION
Will take place
At JONES' WOOD, on
FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1860,
At 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

SCOTTISH GAMES,
SCOTTISH GAMES, POSTPONED
POSTPONED
to MONDAY, Sept. 24.
to MONDAY, Sept. 24.
to MONDAY, Sept. 24.

BLONDIN! BLONDIN!!
The wonderful BLONDIN'S second ascension on the tight rope will take place FRIDAY, 21st inst., at Jones' Wood, at 4 o'clock. He will perform the most daring feats, and will ascend the rope blindfolded—his head enclosed in a sack. Tickets 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This unrivaled collection of
PAINTINGS AND STATUES,
now on exhibition. Open day & evening. Admission, 25c

BLONDIN'S SECOND ASCENSION
Will take place
At JONES' WOOD, on
FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1860,
At 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, which will include the famous gigantic water-plant,
VICTORIA REGINA,
will take place at
MONTAGUE HALL,
Court-st., opposite City Hall, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19,
at 4 o'clock P. M., continuing open on Thursday and Friday. A band of music will perform each evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE-ROOM
in the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860.
THE SPLENDID HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
Was received with SUCH IMMENSE FAVOR by the patrons of the Museum the past week, and ATTRACTED SUCH UNWONTED CROWDS, that the Management will
CONTINUE JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
CONTINUE JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
CONTINUE JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
ONE WEEK LONGER,
ONE WEEK LONGER,
ONE WEEK LONGER,
With all its GORGEOUS ACCOMPANIMENTS, its SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT GROUPINGS and UNEQUALED MECHANICAL EFFECTS. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7¼.
All the novelties and curiosities of the Museum will be visible at all hours, including
THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
TWO IN NUMBER, AND OF DISTINCT SPECIES.
One of which has TWO DISTINCT HEADS, but ONE LEG, and is WEB-FOOTED.
A TATTOOED NEW-ZEALAND CHIEF.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
The most interesting, amusing and wonderful creature known.
THE GREAT LIVING ROARING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
Each with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c., though born of Perfectly Black Parents.
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR.
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with LIVING SEA and RIVER FISH, from various climes, as the beautiful ANGEL FISH, SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, FLYING FISH, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c., &c. The famous LIVING LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES, WONDERFUL FORTUNE TELLER.
All these, beside all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embraces not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the World, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING BEARS AND OTHER WILD BEASTS, including the Mammoth Grizzly Bear, SAMSON, the largest Bear ever captured alive, will be exhibited at NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, on the splendid Floating Palace C. VANDERBILT, at the Taminend Dock, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, Sept. 21, 22 and 24, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., thus commencing the tour of the State. This Menagerie comprises what has never before been exhibited, SINGING BEARS, DANCING BEARS, CLIMBING BEARS, BEARS THAT TURN SUMMERSAULTS, &c. At the same time will also be exhibited two remarkable ALBINO GIRLS, WHITE AS SNOW, with pure WHITE HAIR OR WOOL, with their MOTHER, WHO IS PERFECTLY BLACK.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BLAIR'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS will give the best ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCE, in the large and elegant saloon of the Palace, ever offered the citizens of Newark.
Admittance to everything...................................25 cents.
Children under 12 years.....................................10 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

BLONDIN'S SECOND ASCENSION
Will take place
At JONES' WOOD, on
FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1860,
At 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

A GRAND PICNIC, IN BEHALF OF ST. Raymond's School, Westchester, will be held at Fort Schuyler, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1860. The steamboat CROTON, which runs daily to Glen Cove, will land passengers at Fort Schuyler. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 9 o'clock A. M., stops at 34th-st., and returns from Fort Schuyler at 5½ P. M. Passengers by this boat, to and from the Picnic, pay no fare. Tickets 50 cents.

GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC EXHIBITION—Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. This is the most extensive Stereoscopic Emporium in this country. Instruments and views for sale. Admission, 25 cents; season, 50 cents. Evening Exhibition will reopen this day.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
Fare 35 cents.
The steamer
LONG BRANCH,
CAPT. J. P. CORLIES,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, Sept. 17,	9½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17,	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, 18,	10 "	Wednesday, 19,	11 "
Thursday, 20,	11½ "	Friday, 21,	7 "
Friday, 21,	12½ P. M.	Saturday, 22,	1 P. M.
Sunday, 23,	8½ A. M.	Sunday, 23,	3 "
Monday, 24,	9½ "	Monday, 24,	2 "
Tuesday, 25,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 26,	11 A. M.
Wednesday, 26,	3½ "	Thursday, 27,	12 M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., Sept. 17,	4½ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 18,	8 A. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 19,	7 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 19,	11 A. M.
Thurs., Sept. 20,	7½ A. M.	Thurs., Sept. 20,	11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 21,	8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 21,	12 M.
Sat., Sept. 22,	1½ P. M.	Mon., Sept. 24,	10 A. M.
Tues., Sept. 25,	11 A. M.	Tues., Sept. 25,	3 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 26,	12 M.	Wed'y, Sept. 26,	4 P. M.
Thurs., Sept. 27,	12½ P. M.	Thurs., Sept. 27,	4½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 28,	6½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 28,	2 P. M.
Sat., Sept. 29,	3½ P. M.	Mon., Oct. 1,	7½ A. M.
Mon., Oct. 1,	3½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 2,	8 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.—THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 23 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Primary School in Oliver-st., in said Ward, with Perley's Patent School furniture, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

THE WALTON AND MATHEWS MURDER.

Alleged Neglect of the District-Attorney—Position of the Defendant—Curious Case of Alleged Assault with Intent to Kill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the opening of this Court, Mr. A. Oakey Hall submitted a petition from Charles Jefferds, now confined in the City Prison, for the alleged double murder of Messrs. Walton and Mathews, in Fourth-avenue, in July last. The petition set forth that the defendant prayed to be released on bail, inasmuch as he was not committed by virtue of any writ or by the action of any proper tribunal, he being detained in prison solely on the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, no action having been taken against him by the public prosecutor, in bringing the matter before the Grand Inquest. Mr. Hall, therefore, asked the Court to grant an order, releasing the prisoner on bail.

Judge Russell denied the motion.

Mr. James T. Brady, also of counsel for the petitioner, argued that he should be discharged in accordance with the provision of the statute which requires that when two terms of the Criminal Court have elapsed, without an indictment being found against a prisoner by the Grand Jury, such prisoner shall be discharged. In this case the testimony of the witnesses had been in possession of the District-Attorney since the 18th of July, and yet no action whatever had been taken in regard to them. This was in direct violation of the Statute, the defendant having an undoubted right to a speedy trial. The District-Attorney had assigned no reason why the papers had not been sent to the Grand Jury, in two successive terms, and the witnesses summoned before them. If this course was further persisted it, in would amount to false imprisonment, and would be so considered.

Judge Russell replied that as the present Grand Jury would terminate their labors on Friday, (to-day,) there would be no time for them to act in the matter. Another Grand Inquest would be summoned in one week, and the defendant had better go before them.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, remarked that as the District-Attorney (Mr. Waterbury) was absent, he could say nothing in the matter, not knowing what Mr. Waterbury's intentions were.

It was then arranged that Jefferds should be further remanded til Monday, when Mr. Waterbury will be present. Messrs. Hall and Brady will appear on that day to renew their application.

The above proceedings formed no part of the regular business of the Court of Sessions, but the matter was argued before the Judge, as if he were in Chambers.

The only case tried yesterday was that of Christopher Cox, charged with felonious assault and battery, with intent to kill. The circumstances of the case were peculiar. John Staarcke is the keeper of an oyster saloon at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-first-street. On the night of the 2d of April, Cox, who is quite a young man, accompanied by a friend, went to this saloon and ordered two oyster stews, which were furnished them. Cox complained that there was not sufficient butter in his stew, and asked for more, which was refused, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in the young man refusing to eat them or pay for them. They started to leave the place, when Staarcke closed and locked the door, and said they should not go before the stews were paid for. They still refused, when Mrs. Staarcke called for a policeman, and officer Miller came in. It was shown in evidence that Cox was thrown on the floor, that Mrs. Staarcke set her foot upon his head, and that the officer presented a revolver at him. It did not clearly appear how he got to his feet again, but he did so, and stabbed Staarcke in the neck and wrist with a knife. The wound in the neck was a dangerous one. Cox was arrested by the officer, who, on his own testimony, tried to have a "settlement" made, telling Cox that he had better give some money to Staarcke rather than to the lawyers, who could not do anything for him. Cox did not accede to this view of things, and was taken before a magistrate, committed and indicted. Judge Russell charged the jury yesterday, that the evidence had proved that the prisoner had acted in self-defence, and was first assaulted by Staarke and his wife, and then by the officer, who held a loaded revolver over him when he was down, before any blow was struck, or any violence offered by the prisoner. His conduct was justifiable, for he had a right to protect himself. The remedy for the recovery of the money for the stews was by a civil suit. A man had no right to lay hands upon another man because he refused to pay for what he had eaten.

The jury, after a brief absence, found the defendant guilty of a simple assault, and the judge fined him $10, which being paid, he was discharged.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A VETO—THE MAYOR AND THE PRINCE OF WALES—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a veto message was received from the Mayor, with his objections to the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for Hose Company No. 5. It was laid over.

The following communication, with accompanying documents, was received from the Mayor:

New-York, Sept. 17, 1860.

Gentlemen: In reply to a resolution adopted by your Board on the 13th inst., I have the honor to transmit copies of the correspondence referred to (already published.) It will be seen that the invitation extended to his Royal Highness has been accepted. He will probably arrive here on the 11th prox., when I shall, as Mayor, offer to him the usual hospitalities, and hope to have the coöperation of the members of the two Boards of the Common Council in the ceremony. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

It was directed that it be printed in the minutes, and filed.

The following statement of the financial affairs of the City and County was received from the Comptroller:

Balance, Sept, 6	$259,301 72
Receipts	187,501 41
Total	446,803 13
Payments	253,388 57
Balance Sept. 13	$193,414 56

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in appropriating $500 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Major Morton Fairchild, was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last night, President Jones in the chair. A resolution increasing the compensation of the first and second clerk of the Corporation Attorney was laid over.

A resolution was adopted referring it to the Committee on Railroads to report what measures should be taken to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to place small passenger cars upon their track, in compliance with a resolution passed in December, 1858.

The Board went through some trifling routine business and then adjourned till Monday, leaving two hundred general orders undisposed of.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE—THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR BILLS—THE NEW HOUSE FOR DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller reported in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that no moneys had been paid into the City Treasury on account of forfeited recognizances, since January, 1858. The Comptroller also reported that no moneys had been paid into the County Treasury which had been taken from the bodies of persons on whom inquests have been held.

The account of Dr. Walterman, for services rendered to parties confined as witnesses, amounting to $1,125, was referred.

The weekly statement of the City Chamberlain, showing a balance on hand of $32,500 was ordered on file.

Mr. Blunt offered a resolution premising that inasmuch as a resolution had been heretofore passed (Aug. 23) asking the Mayor to report what arrangements have been made with reference to the payment of the interest on the City deposits, with N. C. Platt, the City Chamberlain, and as no answer has been received, therefore resolved that the Committees on Printing and Stationery, and on Annual Taxes, be empowered to ascertain what arrangements had been made by the Mayor or any other person with Mr. Platt, by which interest was to be paid on the funds so deposited, and at what rate, and further that the Committees be empowered to send for persons and papers necessary to the proper elucidation of the inquiry. On motion of Mr. Purdy the subject was laid over.

The Committee, to whom was referred the bill of J. McLeod Murphy and others, amounting to over $5,000, for services rendered in making preliminary surveys and examinations required for the construction of a new bridge over the Harlem River, reported that in accordance with the act of the Legislature appointing Commissioners to superintend the construction of the bridge, these expenses were not a county charge, and that the Board of Supervisors had no authority to audit or allow the bill presented, but that it must be paid out of the appropriation of $25,000 made by the State for the construction of the bridge. The result of the deliberations of the Committee was ordered to be sent to the Mayor, who had sent in the bill, and recommended its payment. The Committee to whom was referred the examination of proposals for the erection of a new house for the detention of witnesses, reported the proposals received, and recommended that the Police Commissioners, who have the control of the erection of such building, award the contract to Messrs. C. H. Tucker for the mason-work at $18,370, and to C. Vandervoort for the carpenter work at $7,897, both being the lowest bidders.

Mr. Purdy then called up the report of the Committee on the subject of paying $250 for the removal of a sunken vessel from Governor's Island, which had been ordered by the Pilot Commissioners, and he read an advertisement from the same body, (published only in one paper,) inviting proposals for cutting off Pier No. 51 North River so as to conform to the exterior line of the City as established by law. Mr. Purdy contended that although these bills had been made legal County charges, and the Counsel to the Corporation had so certified, yet without some special provision in the tax levy they could not be paid. The Board might be called on for a million of dollars during the year for work ordered by these Commissioners, and the Supervisors would be condemned by their constituents for such a large deficit in their account. Mr. Blunt agreed with Mr. Purdy, and thought the safest way to avoid censure was to credit the bills of the Commissioners and direct their pay out of future appropriations to be made. He was satisfied that it was opening the door for a precedent, which, if confirmed by the action of the Board, would place them at the mercy of a body over whom they could exercise no control. The matter, after some further discussion, in which Mr. Tweed coincided with Messrs. Purdy and Blunt, was postponed for further action, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday at 3 P. M.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE CASE OF DR. JEROME.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board took place Wednesday afternoon, at Castle Garden. Commissioner Verplanck presided. According to the weekly statement, the number of emigrants arrived at this port during this year, amounted to 77,526, against 55,658 arrived here during the same time last year. The number arrived here last week amounts to 2,535. The number of inmates in the various institutions under the care of the Board amounted to 786. The aggregate receipts during the past week amounted to $5,432, while the disbursements during the same time amounted to $8,140 56, leaving a balance of $12,828 34 of the commutation fund in the bank. A communication of the Counsel of the Board was received, citing the State law regarding the authority claimed by Dr. Jerome, the resident Physician at the Marine Hospital, to give permits to enter the Quarantine Grounds, which right the Commissioners are not willing to grant to Dr. Jerome. He advised the Commissioners to have a policeman stationed at the gate, who should refuse admittance to every person having a permit signed by any other person than Dr. Gunn, the Health Officer. The report was adopted. The salary of Mr. Develin, the Counsel of the Board, was raised from $1,500 to $2,500. The sum of $3,000 was granted to the Ward's Island Committee, to have the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island completed forthwith. No other business being before the Board, it adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The following is the weekly statement prepared for the Board:

Number remaining Sept. 8, 7,989; admitted since, 2,115; total, 10,104,—of whom there died 46, discharged 1,740. Sent to Blackwell's Island, 398; to State Prison, 17—leaving number remaining Sept. 17, 7,903, being a decrease of 86. These are distributed as follows: Bellevue Hospital, 941; Lunatic Asylum, 775; Almshouse, 1,535; Penitentiary, 698; Workhouse, 1,352; Randall's Island, 973, and the balance through the other institutions in charge of the Board.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

The following proposals were opened yesterday and awarded as follows: Sewer in Madison, from Grand to Jackson-street, awarded to R. & J. Cunningham; sewer in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth-street, awarded to Jardine & Johnson; paving Fortieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement, awarded to H. Humes; paving Fifty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, awarded to John H. Ellis.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE CASE NOT YET SETTLED.

ANOTHER OBSTRUCTION IN THE WAY.

On Monday the Board of Aldermen, by the very decided vote of 13 to 3, rejected the contract of Mr. Hackley for laying the much needed mains. On Tuesday the Croton Board addressed the Comptroller, inquiring if he would sign the necessary warrants for the payment of the persons employed. To this the Comptroller responded, yesterday, as follows:

Department of Finance, Sept. 19, 1860.

Thos. Stephens, Esq.: Your letter of the 18th inst., asking whether I will sign warrants for the payment of bills for laying the four-foot mains in Eightieth-street and Fourth-avenue, by days' work, is received, and in reply I have to state, that no reason is assigned in your communication for taking this work out of the provisions of the Charter, requiring it to be done by contract. I would also desire to be informed whether the requisite authority of the Common Council has been given to have the work performed without contract; and, also, what opinion, if any, has been given by the Corporation Counsel to your Department, upon this or any kindred subject, in which the same principle is involved? Yours, &c.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

As the Common Council have already by a three-fourth vote authorized the prosecution of the work by the day, and as the contract with Mr. Hackley has been repudiated, it would seem that all obstacles to the immediate prosecution of this work had been removed. But the reply of the Comptroller necessitates further delay, and this at a time when every day is precious. As the Croton Board have already uncovered eight blocks preparatory to laying the new pipe, they are in a bad fix, as they can neither fill up the trenches nor proceed with the work. The Comptroller, however, acts only for the rights of the City.

THE CRAVEN AND TAPPAN CASE.

THE INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

The Committee met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Genet asked Messrs. Craven and Tappan if they had anything further to say, to which both responded, that inasmuch as no evidence had been furnished to oppose their statements, they had of course no evidence to offer, but were prepared to substantiate the truth of their explanations. After consultation, the Committee announced, through the Chairman, Mr. Genet, that inasmuch as the Mayor had not thought proper to produce any evidence in substantiation of his charges, the Committee had nothing further to do but to examine those charges and the answers thereto, and to report the conclusions which they might reach. Promising to report at the earliest possible day, the Committee was declared adjourned *sine die*, and its labors closed. It was intimated, however, that Mr. Wadsworth (who was not present,) might prefer charges against Messrs. Craven and Tappan to the Board of Aldermen, and the Committee would carefully and thoroughly investigate them.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

THE COMPTROLLER TAKES POSSESSION.

On Wednesday afternoon the Comptroller, on behalf of the City, took legal possession of the stands in West Washington market, by virtue of a warrant issued by Judge Ingraham to the Sheriff. The tenants, some four hundred, in number, were all at their stands, and acquiesced in this disposition of the case. The rents will hereafter be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, the issue to abide the result of the amended complaint of Messrs. Taylor & Brennan, in which they claim $1,500,000 for back rents.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Discharging Vagrants.—Very great inconvenience is experienced by the Commissioners of Charities from the fact that persons committed as vagrants are constantly discharged, by order, or at the request of Police Magistrates,—some of whom seem to exercise very little discretion in regard to the matter. The Commissioners have investigated some of the cases which have occurred, and found reason to believe that the whole operation is a flagrant swindle. A woman named Watson, for example, was recently committed by Justice Connolly as a vagrant: a few days after, a man appears, and presents an affidavit purporting to be made by Peter de Nolle, to the effect that he had long known her and her friends,—that she lived in Newark, where she had a family,—that this was her first offence, and that he desired to take her home. The affidavit purported to have been taken before Asa Butman, Commissioner of Deeds,—but it was evidently, signature and all, in the same handwriting. On the back was an order of Justice Connolly, consenting to her discharge. The Commissioners, however, looked a little further into the matter, and on applying to the woman herself, found that she knew nothing whatever of De Nolle, had never lived in Newark, had no family and no home, and, in short, that the whole story was utterly false. These are things of very common occurrence, and demand public attention. Whether it is sheer carelessness on the part of Justices or not, it is a gross abuse, and should be stopped.

The New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital.—At midday yesterday Dr. Carnochan delivered a clinical lecture on surgery before the Faculty and students of the New-York Medical College. There was a large number of persons of both sexes, who presented themselves in the lecture-room for examination and treatment of various diseases. Among them was a young woman with an enormous cancer on her left breast. While speaking on her case, the Doctor stated that more young women became affected with cancer in this country than in Europe, and that while in Europe the disease ran from two to four years before it came to its final issue, in this country he had found by experience that it frequently terminated thus in six months. The lecture to-day will be by Dr. A. K. Gardner.

Falconer, the Street-Preacher.—Mr. Edward Falconer, the street-preacher, on Thursday morning appeared before Justice Welsh, and preferred a charge of perjury against policeman Mead, of the Thirteenth Precinct. It appears that Mead arrested Mr. Falconer last Sunday for preaching at the foot of Grand-street, and in his affidavit before Justice Brennan, charged him with "brawling, using insulting, abusive, opprobrious and threatening language—making a noise, and disturbing the public peace, and creating and detaining a large crowd of persons upon the sidewalk and carriage-way of Grand-street, and impeding the passage of persons through said street." Mr. Falconer now charges that in making this affidavit, Mead committed willful perjury. The magistrate postponed action in this case until Monday next.

Meeting of Carpenters.—The Carpenters' Union, held their regular meeting Wednesday evening at No. 179 Wooster-street. There was a respectable attendance of members, and several accessions to the rule. The object, as expressed by different speakers, was to sustain the present rate of wages during the coming Winter, viz.: fourteen shillings per day of ten hours. As a means of protecting the trade, and of furnishing reliable information to those who wish to purchase real estate, an agency is to be established, where an impartial record is to be kept of the "lump work," and the good work done in the City. The object being to prevent the erection of inferior and unsafe buildings, which tends to knock down wages and to injure the business of the regular trade.

Commencement of the Law Department of the University.—The annual session of the Law School of the University commenced on Wednesday afternoon. The first of the series of lectures was delivered, in the evening, by P. Y. Cutler, Esq., on "Feudal Law and its derivation from the Roman Civil Law," with an argument showing that the Common Property Law is derived from the Civil Law of Rome. The Law Faculty of the University are: Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D.; Prof. Thomas W. Clarke, LL. D.; Prof. Peter Y. Cutler, and Prof. Wm. B. Wedgwood, LL. D.

An Insatiable Glutton.—A man named Corben appeared on Thursday at a grocery on the "Five Points" and offered as a wager to eat four pounds of damaged ham, two loaves of bread, a pound of tallow candles, and drink two quarts of common brandy, a pint of gin and a pint of lamp oil. His offer was accepted and he won the wager, and after swallowing the aforesaid mess, wanted more. He subsequently got into a fight, and Officer Carr, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him and brought him before Justice Welsh, who committed him for ten days.

Crushed to Death.—An inquest was held on Thursday, by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Christopher G. Cockefor, a native of Paterson, N. J., 29 years of age, who was killed at East Newark, N. J., on Tuesday. It appears that he was engaged in coupling a locomotive with a freight car, when the coupling-iron slipped under the car, and the locomotive and car came in collision and crushed him to death. A verdict in accordance with the above statement was rendered. The body of deceased was taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

Stabbing at Sea.—The bark *Acme*, from Sagua la Grand, arrived yesterday, brings home in irons, John Weman and J. P. Keneels, both seamen. The former is charged with having stabbed the second officer in the left side with a sheath knife, on the 30th August, at Sagua; the latter for threatening the life of the first officer with a knife on the same day.

Fall from a Roof.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, at No. 95 Washington-street, upon the body of Patrick McGuire, a boy 14 years of age, who, while playing upon the roof of the house No. 16 West-street, on Wednesday, accidentally fell off and was instantly killed. A verdict of "Death by an accidental fall" was rendered.

Run Over and Killed.—On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, Patrick Devine, a laborer, while partially intoxicated, fell from the front platform of a Third-avenue car and was run over. He was taken up with both legs terribly crushed, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. Coroner Jackman was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

Suffocated.—Daniel Lindsey, a bar-tender at No. 361 Water-street, was suffocated yesterday, while eating his dinner, a piece of tripe having lodged in his throat. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Death by suffocation" was rendered. Deceased was a native of this City, 20 years of age.

St. Raymond's School Picnic.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, there will be a picnic at Fort Schuyler, in behalf of St. Raymond's School, Westchester. The Government has granted the use of the fort for the occasion to Rev. J. A. Kinsley. The steamboat *Croton* has been engaged for the excursion.

Death of T. D. Rice.—Thos. D. Rice, who has been long known to the public as the founder of Ethiopian Minstrelsy in this country, died in this City on Wednesday last.

Sale of the Slaver Kibby.—The bark *Kibby*, found deserted off the coast of Cuba, and condemned by the United States District Court, will be sold by the U. S. Marshal, at the Atlantic Dock, on the 28th inst.

Police Reports.

SUSPECTED OF STEALING DIAMONDS.

Two young men, giving the names of James Hennessey and William Conroy, were arrested, last evening, by Detectives Roach and Williamson, on suspicion of having stolen a set of jewelry, valued at $1,400, from the residence of F. M. Vesey, Esq., of this City. It appeared that the prisoners were recently employed to do some painting at Mr. Vesey's house, and they suddenly disappeared, leaving their work unfinished. About the same time it was found that the jewelry had been stolen from a bureau drawer, and the painters, very naturally, were suspected of having appropriated it. The Police were informed of the matter, and last evening the prisoners were seen to leave a Hudson River Railroad train which had just arrived from Albany. Their appearance corresponding with the description that had been furnished of the supposed thieves, both were at once taken into custody and detained for examination, but the stolen property was not recovered.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Christian G. Stendel, a German peddler, residing at No. 142 East Houston-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, in May last, by means of false pretences, defrauded Mr. Ernest Muldener, of No. 45 Warren-street, out of goods to the value of $695. It is alleged that the accused represented to Mr. M. that he was solvent and doing a good business, and that recently he had brought with him from Germany $2,000 in cash. On these representations goods were sold him on time, which he failed to pay for, and it has been recently ascertained that his representations were totally false, and that he came to this country penniless, having been obliged to run away from his own. He was brought before Justice Welsh, and held to await examination.

A BOGUS ROBBERY CASE.

James Richetts, the man who on Wednesday reported at the Police Head-quarters that he had been robbed of a draft for £10,000 at the emigrant boarding-house No. 160 Greenwich-street, on Thursday, after close questioning, confessed that the story was a fabrication, and that he had made it up at the suggestion of a friend, to induce the boarding-house-keeper to give him a large amount to keep quiet about the matter.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE—ARREST OF THE PROPRIETOR.

Patrick Durney was arrested yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house in West Seventeenth-street. It is alleged that the house of the accused is a resort for disreputable persons of both sexes, and that it has long been a nuisance in the neighborhood. The accused was taken before Justice Quackenbush and held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

John B. Howes was arrested, on Thursday, charged with passing a $5 counterfeit bill on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, at the store of Thos. C. Carleton, No. 273 Stanton-street. He is also charged with having attempted to pass a similar bill at the store of Thos. Sanders, No. 132 Columbia-street. Justice Brennan locked him up for trial. The bills are poor imitations of the genuine issue.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A German butcher, named Louis Doling, was caught early yesterday morning in the sugar-store of John Malich, No. 249 William-street, which he had entered by means of false keys. He attempted to escape by jumping out of a rear window, but failed, and was locked up in the Tombs for trial.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

A man named John Boxsins was arrested yesterday, charged with having about nine months ago stolen a gold watch, valued at $80, from Robert Link, while at a public house down town. The accused was taken before Justice Welsh and committed to await examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Singular Disposition of a Dead Body.—On Monday last, a man, while passing through the woods at Lloyd's Neck, about one mile from the residence of J. C. Brandagee, discovered the body of a man in nearly a nude state. He notified Coroner Hawxhurst, when an inquest was held, and the body was buried in a hole near the spot, without coffin or other covering. A correspondent states that the Jury made no effort whatever to discover the cause of death, while at the same time there were indications of violence about the head, which may or may not have been inflicted before death. The citizens of Huntington, upon learning what had been done, were quite indignant about the matter, and a Committee was appointed to disinter the body, examine it with a view to ascertain the cause of death, if possible, and give the body decent burial.

Political—Second Congressional District.—The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District assembled last evening at No. 9 Court-street and renominated Hon. James Humphrey as a candidate for Congress. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Parsons, Lefferts and Chittenden, was appointed to notify Mr. Humphrey of the action of the Convention.... The South Brooklyn Republican Club held a very good meeting last evening in their wigwam, on Court, opposite Douglas-street. An address was delivered by Hon. O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut.

Arrest for Murder.—On the 11th inst. a fight occurred between two men named Patrick Doran and John Pamfrey, in a blacksmith's shop at Bedford, when both men used some implement of their trade, and were both seriously injured. Pamfrey has been gradually sinking under the injuries he received, and yesterday his attending physician notified the Police that he could not live, whereupon officer Leitch, of the Ninth Ward, arrested Doran and committed him to abide events.

Fatal Accident.—John Gaynor died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by the caving in of a sewer bank upon him, in Union-street, where he was at work the Day before. A workman named John Williams was very seriously injured at the same time.

Burglars Arrested.—Two men, named Thomas Williams and Oscar Schenck, were arrested yesterday and committed to answer a charge of burglary in having robbed the house of P. Barrett, on Vanderbilt-avenue, a few nights ago.

Evening Schools.—The Public Evening Schools, seven in number, will be opened on Monday evening next. All persons who do not attend the day Schools are invited to attend.

New-Jersey.

The Third Presbyterian Church Difficulties.—It will be recollected that a difficulty occurred some few weeks since between Rev. James Gubby, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and some of the elders and members. Affidavits from both parties of a criminal nature were made before a Justice of the Peace, and bonds were given for an investigation before the Courts. A meeting of the Presbytery was held in the First Presbyterian Church the present week, and after a full hearing from Mr. James Wilson on the part of the prosecution, and Rev. Mr. Gubby for the defence, it was decided by a unanimous vote that the charges were not sustained. The principal charge was, that Mr. Gubby had conveyed property to his wife in order to avoid paying a debt. Messrs. Wilson, Atchison, Sterling and others resigned their positions as elders and members of the church.

The Tragedy in Jersey City.—James Gathrie, who cut his throat on Wednesday, after an unsuccessful attempt to outrage and murder his young daughter, was removed to the Hudson County Jail on Wednesday night, by Constable Haybeck. This step was necessary, not only for the purpose of securing the ends of justice, but to prevent any summary acts by the indignant populace in that vicinity. The wounded man was much improved yesterday, and was able to attend to his own toilet. The daughter is doing well, and her injury is not as severe as was at first supposed.

Churches Robbed.—The Episcopal Church at Bergen Point, which was robbed about two weeks since, was again visited by burglars on Wednesday night, and a large quantity of new carpeting and cushions were taken away. The Episcopal Church at Hudson City was also entered, and the aisles stripped of the carpeting.

Child Suffocated.—Coroner Gaffney, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an infant, four months old, named Wm. Corbit, found dead in bed with its parents, on board of a scow at the foot of York-street. A verdict of accidental suffocation was rendered.

Illegal Liquor-Selling.—Bernard Gatley, keeper of a drinking saloon at No. 53 Warren-street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Recorder Tilden yesterday, and fined $10 for selling liquor without a license.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Scottish Games of the Caledonian Club.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE SOCIETY.

Yesterday was the day set apart by the members of the Caledonian Club for their annual exhibition of the national Scotch games, but in consequence of the rain the celebration was postponed till next Monday, when, if the weather is fine, the Club will start from the Astor House at 8½ o'clock for Jones' Wood. Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, the occasional gleams of sunshine tempted nearly 2,000 persons, including women and children, to visit Jones' Wood, who of course were greatly disappointed.

At night the members of the Club and a number of invited guests met at the Mercer-street House, where they sat down to a substantial dinner, in which the haggis was prominent, and to which ample justice was done. After dinner, at which Chief McLellan presided, assisted by 1st Chieftain Wm. G. Cumming, 2d Chieftain Wm. Manson, 3d Chieftain Geo. Gilluy, 4th Chieftain Robt. McNic, the usual national toasts were drank with all the honors, and, amongst other speakers, Capt. Mason, of the Scotch regiment, being called upon, made a stirring speech. The party did not break up until nearly morning. Among the guests were: The Chief and five members of the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia, Chieftain and five members of the Scottish Club of Boston, two Chieftains and three members of the Caledonian Club of Providence, R. I.

The Turf.

THE GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE ON THE FASHION COURSE FOR $20,000 BETWEEN DANL. BOONE, PLANET AND CONGAREE.

The commencement of the Fashion Fall Races takes place on Tuesday. The great four-mile sweepstakes for $20,000 being the great feature. These splendid horses are so well known at the South, and are backed by their friends to such a large amount, that the coming race is looked forward to with unusual anxiety by all turfmen. There is hardly a choice between the three; except that the extra weight for age carried by *Planet* is thought to be too much to be given in favor of such a powerful young horse as *Danl. Boone*. *Congaree*, although rather large about the saddle girths, has his admirers, who are backing him freely. The Course and Grand Stand has been put in excellent condition. A large number of horses are at the Course from Northern and Southern stables.

OBITUARY.

The Late Col. F. A. Lumsden.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 16.

The loss of the *Lady Elgin* has imposed upon us a sad and mournful task. Among those who found a grave beneath the waters of Lake Michigan are Col. Lumsden and his entire household. The faint hope that at least some of that family circle, so intimately connected with us, and so deservedly popular among the citizens of New-Orleans, had escaped, has died out; and it now only remains for us to give expression to our regard for the lost by uttering of the dead what will be but an echo from the heart of every one who knew them.

Francis Asbury Lumsden was a native of North Carolina. At an early age he was apprenticed to the senior Joseph Gales, then editor of the Raleigh *Register*, in whose office he served his time. After spending nine years in the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington City, he came to New-Orleans, about twenty-four years ago, and in 1836 was foreman in a journal called the *Standard*.

In 1837, in conjunction with Mr. Kendall, he commenced the publication of the *Picayune*, with which he remained connected until the day of his death. The history of the growth of this paper from its feeble beginning to its present standing is too well known to need recapitulation. Its influence and reputation gave him a wide reputation in the community, and added to the personal friendship which his warm heart and social qualities were well calculated to secure.

To its columns he was a pleasant contributor under various *noms de plume*, beside his editorial initials, giving agreeable and racy sketches of life and manners in near and remote places, of his hunting and sporting excursions, and of other matters of interest to the public. Even up to the very day of his starting upon the fatal excursion on Lake Michigan he communicated in this way with the *Picayune*.

Col. Lumsden was twice married. His first wife, whom he brought with him to this city, dying soon afterwards, at a subsequent period he was united to the daughter of the gallant Capt. Spedden, which connected him with a large circle of New-Orleans families. His only son—the warm-hearted, the high-minded Frank—was the child of his second marriage.

—Hon. Chester Griswold, of Nassau, Rennselaer County, died a few days since, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Griswold was the son of Simeon Griswold, a resident of Pittsfield and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Born in 1779, he removed to Nassau in 1804, where he remained until 1810. Then he transferred his residence to Troy, but lived there only four years, when he returned to Nassau. Mr. Griswold was a member of the State Legislature in 1823, 1831, and 1835, and was frequently elected Supervisor of the town where he resided. He also acted as Postmaster for a number of years. He leaves two children, Hon. John A. Griswold and Mrs. Isaac B Heartt, both esteemed residents of Troy.

—A prominent citizen of Fishkill, Mr. John H. Rosa, died on the 18th inst. He was one of the projectors of the Bank of Fishkill, and for years was its Vice-President. His age was 57 years.

—Gen. John B. Lee, of Albion, died at his residence in that town on Monday last, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

—The death of Mr. Jacob Willetts, author of various educational works which were quite popular in their day, occurred at Mechanic, Dutchess County, on the 12th. Mr. Willett was an upright and consistent member of the Society of Friends. He lived to the advanced age of 76 years.

—Among the victims of the *Lady Elgin* calamity was Mr. Wm. Farnsworth, of Sheboygan, Wis. His body was recovered and taken to that town, where it was buried on the Wednesday succeeding the disaster. Mr. Farnsworth was among the earliest settlers of Sheboygan. In 1818 he resided there for a few months as a trapper and Indian trader, and in 1835 returned to the town, at that time becoming proprieter of a half interest in the village plat. When speculation in lands was at its highest pitch, he sold two-sixteenths of this interest for $55,000, one for $30,000 to the New-York and Erie Transportation Company, and the other to another party for $25,000. With the exception of a three or four years' residence at Milwaukee, he has lived at Sheboygan since 1835.

—The wife of Right Rev. Wm. M. Green, Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, died at the Bishopric, near Jackson, on the 16th.

—One of the oldest shoe manufacturers in Massachusetts, Mr. Moses Putnam, died on the 10th inst., at Danvers. He was nearly 85 years of age, and at the time of his retirement from the shoe business in 1854, had been engaged in it 58 years.

—Col. William F. Pendleton, whose decease at Washington on the 11th inst. has already been announced, served as Major in the regular army in the war of 1812. After its close he resigned his commission, and was elected a member of the Executive Council of Virginia for fourteen years. At the time of his death he was in the 76th year of his age.

NEWS ITEMS.

— A German in Rochester had a narrow escape from being killed on Monday. He was crossing the railroad bridge over the Genesee River, wheeling a barrow before him, when he saw a train approaching. He immediately saw the predicament in which he was placed, abandoned the wheelbarrow, and perched himself on the railing of the bridge. He had hardly done so when the engine struck the barrow, smashing it into splinters, one piece hitting the German and cutting a large hole over one of his eyes; and if he had not had a good hold on his perch he would have been knocked into the river. From thence he would have undoubtedly gone over the Falls.

—Another paper is to be started in Troy. There are only nine published there now. The *Whig* thus explains the necessity for the promised *Sun*: "A certain large firm here, who advertise North, South, East and West, are in receipt of more papers, daily, than any journal in town. Their bill for postage is so large that Uncle Sam feels quite rich when it is paid at the end of every quarter. To get rid of this expenditure our friends propose to publish a paper of their own, and receive those journals in which they advertise, free, as exchanges, instead of paying $50 to $60 per quarter for the privilege of being called subscribers."

—A painter, Fishbach by name, on Friday, while intoxicated, ascended to the dome of St. Patrick's Church, in West Troy, to assist in painting it. His companions, who were aware of his condition, protested against his going up with them, but he insisted on doing so. After reaching the dome he attempted to show his bravery by walking out to the edge of the cornice, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground—a distance of 61 feet—and was instantly killed.

—The people of Cleveland are in a state of great agitation, in consequence of attempts which certain parties are making to open Superior-street through the public square in which the monument to Commodore Perry has just been erected. At a meeting of the citizens on Friday evening, a Vigilance Committee was appointed, to keep watch and ring the fire-bells if any effort should be made to carry out the proposed measure.

—A mare belonging to Messrs. Wolcott, of Rochester, died a few days ago. A post-mortem examination discovered a calculus 8¼ inches round, weighing 15¾ lbs.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER SAFE IN THE TEXAS FIRES!
HERRING'S PATENT ALONE TRIUMPHANT!
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 2, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: Your esteemed favor of the 23d of July came to hand some time ago; my absence and the fire delaying the answer.

My brother, who was here during the fire, told me that at the commencement of the same, he put all my books in the safe, having full confidence in it, and as nearly every building on the square was destroyed, this was very fortunate, otherwise they would probably have been lost. The leather on the books simply was affected; the paper scarcely touched, and the writing all perfectly legible.

Please send me another of your $90 Safes, care of Kaufman & Klœner, Galveston, on the same terms I bought the other.

Yours, respectfully, A. SHIREK.

P. S.—Some Safes of other make, tested here, have proven to be worthless.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable Fire-proof Safe known, manufactured only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

[Advertisement.]

"Love one Another."—"Family jars," and worse than this, arise between husband and wife from a want of knowledge in regard to the peculiar characteristics of each other. Now, the better way to settle all disputes, arising from whatever cause, would be for each to submit themselves to a careful Phrenological examination by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, each to receive a full written statement describing all the good and bad qualities for their own information and improvement.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
Hiram W. Bostwic, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Hooping Cough Speedily Cured.—Lubricating the spine of the child with Holloway's Ointment prevents the inflammation, moderates the cough, and subdues its paroxysms, while the action of the pills allays the active cause of the disease.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 12,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1; 11,000 bush. choice do., at $1 01; 12,000 bush. Red Winter, $1 12½@$1 13; 3,000 bush. White do., at $1 22. Corn quiet, and no sales. Oats nominal, at 30c. Barley firm; sales, 9,000 bushels Canada, at 75c. Whisky nominal, at 21½c. Canal Freights firm, at 54c. on Flour; 15c. on Wheat, and 14c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 510,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—90,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Barley.

Oswego, Thursday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

Flour quiet, at previous rates. Wheat held generally above views of buyers, and market dull; sales 6,000 bushels fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 05; 3,200 bushels Milwaukee Club, and 5,800 bushels Winter Western, on private terms. Corn scarce, dull and unchanged; sales 6,300 bushels Illinois, at 57c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bushels Wheat; 16,400 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,226 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 18,400 bushels Corn, 6,600 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. 2,200 bushels Oats.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

Flour heavy under the declining market below. Wheat less active; sales 700 bushels Michigan at $1 50, delivered; 400 bushels do. at $1 48, and 800 bushels do. on private terms; 6,000 bushels red Michigan at $1 26. Rye, in the street, 78c.@79c. Oats, in car-loads, at 37c., at the Central dépôt. Corn—Sales in lots at 66c. for Western mixed. Barley—Sales 800 bushels State Spring and Winter at 85c.; 4,800 bushels Indiana and 2,250 bushels Canada West, afloat, on private terms, but understood to be below 90c. Whisky—Sales 130 bbls. at 22¾c.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat active, and 1c.@2c. better; sales, 113,000 bushels, at 89c.@89½c. for No. 1 Spring, and 85½c.@86½c. for No. 2, in store, closing quiet. Corn active, and 1c. higher; sales, 1,425 bushels, at 39½c.@40c., in store. Oats firm. Receipts, to-day, 4,700 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,200 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. Freights declined—two engagements made for Wheat to Buffalo, at 10½c.@11½c. Exchange on New-York, ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Flour very dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio nominal at $5 75. Wheat firm; red, $1 25@$1 35; white, $1 35@$1 65. Corn dull; white, 65c.@68c.; yellow, 66c.@70c. Provisions dull and heavy; Mess Pork, $19 75; Prime, $15; Lard, 13½c. Coffee firm at 14c.@15½c. Whisky dull at 22¾c.@23c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Flour closed with a declining tendency; Superfine, $5 75. Wheat dull; sales 1,600 bush. Red, $1 25@$1 31; White, $1 35@$1 45. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bush. at 74c.@75c. Coffee—Rio, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 14¾c. Whisky dull at 24c.@25c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 20.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day 8,000 bales at 10½c. 10¾c. for middling. Flour steady at $6 25@$6 30. Yellow Corn at 75c. Sugar steady at 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses dull at 30c.@33c. Pork dull; Mess offered at $21 50. Lard in bbls., 15c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Flour firm; superfine at $4 90@$5. Whisky steady at 18½c. Provisions quiet. Money easy. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ℔ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¼ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¼ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for the Pacific, by the *North Star*, will close to-day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Cuba, by the *De Soto*, will close to-day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Illinois*, will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Illinois	Sept. 22	New-York	Havre
City of Washington	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Leinster	Sept. 25	Boston	Galway
Asia	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Sept. 29	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	Sept. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Oct. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Europa	Oct. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Oct. 6	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Adriatic	Sept. 12	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Sept. 12	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Sept. 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Sept. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Arago	Sept. 19	Southampt'n	New-York
Glasgow	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Sept. 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	Sept. 22	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	Sept. 26	Southampt'n	New-York
Nova Scotia	Sept. 27	Liverpool	Quebec

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—R. A. Tucker, Capt. Wm. H. Hawtagne, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Lucy Jennings, Rev. T. Evans, Rev. Douglass Chapman, Miss Harriet Holmes, S. S. Toddings, John Cunningham.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—J. McLellan, G. Outerbridge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon sets....10 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 58 | Gov. Island.12 47 | Hell Gate... 2 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Mediator, Plitner, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Lillias, Gilmore, Cork and a market, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Regina, Booker, Glasgow, Ruger Bros.

Brig Irene, Ray, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners J. W., Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ida del Torre, Jones, Sabine Pass, J. C. Slaght; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Wentworth, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelpha, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Mogul, (of Boston,) Spooner, Bombay May 14, with linseed to master. Rounded the Cape July 10, and experienced heavy N. W. gales off that place; was 10 ds. making 200 miles; passed St. Helena July 28; has been 13 ds. N. of Bermuda. Aug. 31, lat. 10 N., lon. 40 W., exchanged signals with a ship showing 2d distg. pendant, Nos. 9, 7, 4, 6, (Norwester,) 24 ds. from Boston. Sept. 19, 100 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a ship stdg. E. S. E., showing 3d distg. pendant, Nos. 9, 8, 5, (Cultivator.)

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jurgens, Hamburg Aug. 5, with mdse. and 188 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. One death, infant.

Bark Acme, McConnell, Sagua la Grande Sept. 9, with sugar to Hargous & Co. Sld. in co. with bark L. D. Carver, for New-York. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage; been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Last night, (19th,) during a dense fog, went ashore on the West Bank, which caused the vessel to leak about 2 feet per hour; was got off this morning by steamtug Achilles, and towed to this City. The A. brings home in irons John Wernan and J. P. Kencelo, both seamen, the former charged with having stabbed the 2d officer in the left side with a sheath knife on the 30th of August, at Sagua; the latter for threatening the life of the 1st officer with a knife on the same day.

Bark Henrietta, (of Baltimore,) Brown, Rio Janeiro Aug. 10, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Aug. 10, lat. 08 30 S., lon. 34 80, spoke bark Orlando, of Boston, from Buenos Ayres, going into Rio harbor. Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., lat. 02 20 S., lon. 34 35, saw a bark, supposed to be the Adelaide Pendergast, from Rio Janeiro for New-York. Aug. 21, at noon, signalized a large Am. ship, double topsail-yards and round stern, showing a white signal with a dark blue cross.

Bark Casco, McBean, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast, to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co. 18th inst., lat. 39, lon. 71, passed through a quantity of boards and planking, also saw a schr.'s mast, which had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) Hamilton, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevins & Son. 16th, in a heavy gale from the southward in Long Island Sound, lost mainmast.

Brig Itasca, (of Orrington,) Mitchell, Salt Cay, T. I., 2d inst., with salt to Nesmith & Sons—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light E. winds and calms nearly the entire passage.

Brig Pulaski, Hathaway, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. Pesant. Sld. in co. with bark H. S. Fisk, for New-York.

Brig Catherine, (Br.,) King, Pictou 14 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Central America, (of Boston,) Collier, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Barrett, Bacon & Co.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Fannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Mitchill, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. White Cloud, Swift, Richmond 8 ds., with flour to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. May, Smith, Chareston 10 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Helene, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Tille E., Small, Dighton, with plaster for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Baker, Boston, for Fredericksburgh.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Millyea, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Thos. W. Thorn, Davies, Fall River 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Zicave, Murch, Franklin, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Esquimaux, Presbey, Dighton, with plaster for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. St. George, Hart, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Advance, Curry, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Bella Peck, Delano, New-London 3 ds.
Schr. Rosannah, Rose, Burgess, Calais 7 ds., lumber.
Schr. Ella, Smith, Sandwich 2 ds.
Schr. Minnie Cobb, Paine, Rockland 4 ds.
Schr. Mora, Kelley, Rondout, coal, for Providence.
Schr. Capitol, Collins, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Oraloe, Winslow, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Ella, Packard, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Victor, Beach, Cape Ann, fish, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Beauchamp, McIntire, Comden 5 ds., plaster.
Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Boston, mdse., for Albany.
Schr. Marble Head, McIntyre, Bristol 2 ds.
Schr. R. B. Pitts, Spear, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.
Schr. Evergreen, Hinckley, New-London 3 ds.
Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. Taylor 3d, Lewis, Chatham 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Perce, Norwich 2 ds.
Schr. Sandwich, Hall, New-Bedford 3 ds.
Schr. Roxanna, Burley, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Mexico, Small, Northport 2 ds.
Schr. J. Grierson, Harning, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. J. F. Tracy, Seaman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Phillips, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Sanford, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.
Schr. W. Bennet, Edwards, Virginia 4 ds, with wood.
Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Racer, Bliss, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Banquet, Newell, Virginia 4 ds., with shingles.
Schr. Isaac Van Zandt, Brodie, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Ligonia, Butler, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Independent, Rose, Norwich 2 ds.
Schr. Renown, Haskell, Providence 2 ds.
Sloop Georgiana, Bourne, Newport 2 ds.
Sloop Tawmetoe, Ray, Nantucket 3 ds., with oil.
Sloop W. F. Mangum, Russell, Taunton 2 ds.

BELOW—Bark Medora, (of Boston,) from Trinidad, Cuba.

SAILED—Steamship Marion, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; R. R. Cuyler, Savannah.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to S. S. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20—Arr. steamer S. O. Carolina, Baxter, from Charleston; ship Northern Light, Doane, from Sihuatenako, W. C. of Mexico; bark Volant, Whitney, Cronstadt.

Off Highland Light, ships Coringa, from Calcutta; Benjamin Morgan, from New-York for Cape Town, supposed in distress; Nestor, from ——; brig Charlena, from Cienfuegos.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—Arr. bark Lullotte, Trinidad de Cuba; off Chincoteague, spoke brig Floret, for Cienfuegos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20—Arr. ships Globe, from Havre; G. W. Duncan, from Bath; Orozimbo and Columbia from Boston; Cordelia, from New-York; Villafranca, from Philadelphia; barks Horace and Alexina, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

Total Wreck and Loss of Life.—A telegraph dispatch received this morning by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, dated Mobile, Sept. 18, states that the ship R. H. Dixey, previously reported, will prove a total loss, with all her cargo. The mate, pilot and five seamen were saved. Capt. Dixey and the balance of the crew are lost. The schr. Eveline Bates, Peterson, from Brazos, bound to New-York with a cargo of wood and hides, put into Mobile with loss of sails and leaking. Will discharge and repair.

Pensacola, Sept. 19—The brig Jachin, which cleared from New-York Aug. 29 for Saline, put in here dismasted, and sails gone. Will repair and proceed. She paid $15,000 for tonnage, from 140 miles E. of this port.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. 10, barks Traveler, Randall, hence, arr. Aug. 9; Ann E. Grant, Swain, from Richmond, do. do.; Clifton, Lewis, from Baltimore, do. do.; Zephyr, (Br.,) for Mobile in 2 ds.; brigs Jarlen, (Nor.,) for Galveston next day; North Point, Smith, hence, dischg.; Clarence Phinney, from Baltimore, do.; Amy Warwick, Brown, hence via Bahia, arr. Aug. 9; schr. Addison Child, Smith, from St. Mary's, Ga., do. do., and others as before reported.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 2, brig Pizzaro, just arr.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DR. GUILMETTE'S SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A class for ladies and gentlemen will be organized THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Room No. 25, Cooper Institute. Tickets for the course $5 each.

LOST—ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF September, 1860, a certain PROMISSORY NOTE, dated Sept. 5, 1860, for $1,000, made by Cornelius Winant, payable to the order of Richard Totten at the Dry Dock Bank, three months after the date thereof. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given by delivering the said note to CORNELIUS WINANT, at his spar-yard, corner of Gouverneur-slip and Front-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best references given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.